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THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

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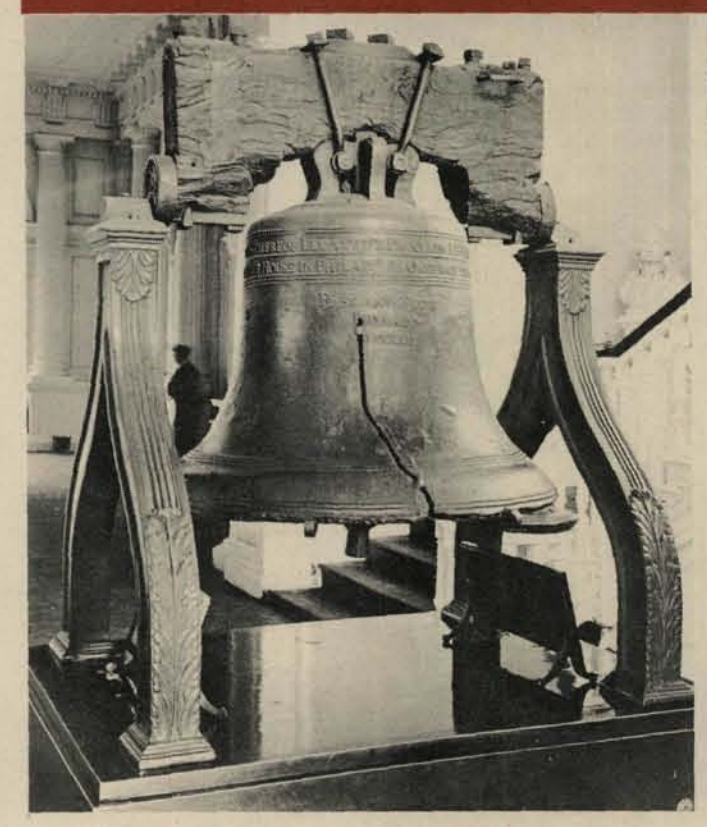
NEWSPAPER



Those "Harmless" Left-Wing Extremists

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the College of Bleeding Hearts went into immediate session to try to wipe from the public mind the fact that he was (a) at the very least a Marxist; and (b) an activist in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. After all, the Moscow Radio had immediately blamed the crime on "reactionaries" —and so had Chief Justice Warren, for that matter. Even after Oswald's past and connections had been thoroughly publicized, there were many who still refused to accept the facts. It was necessary for them to blame the right wing.

The citizens of Dallas, who have been hounded and smeared for what happened in their city, will take some comfort from recent news. And those who saw no relationship between Oswald's horrible act and his ideological commitments will be forced to find another red herring to drag across the trail.

For the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is once more in the news —or at least one of its members. And once again, the violent thunder comes from the left, not the right. While the College of Bleeding Hearts calls for police action against the John Birch Society, the left moves ahead in its own noisome way. The Birch Society has taken no shots, other than verbal ones, at government figures, nor has it imported any dynamite. But two members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee can lay claim to no such moderation.

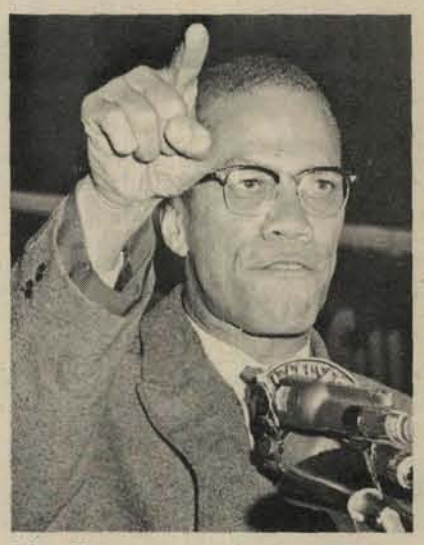
The bomb plot, foiled by excellent police work, which filled the papers a short time ago was the product of pro-Castro, pro-Red Chinese activists. The dynamite they hoped to use on the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument, and other patriotic shrines is now in police hands. But no one is quite sure how wide the ramifications of the plot are.

The "Black Liberation Front" is small, but police openly acknowledge that contacts were made with left-wing groups in other cities. The argument that the size of a group is an indication of its threat thus disappears. Lenin knew that conspiratorial groups have to be very small if they are to be effective —and this is something to remember next time you are told to forget about our home-grown Communists because party membership has declined.

If a hole had been blown out of the Statue of Liberty, there might again have been an outcry against the "radical right"—and blame might have been tossed on its doorstep. Again it might have been said that it made no sense for leftists to take vengeance on the Statue of Liberty. And the pundits might have dragged out their historically false and frequently disproven contention that Communists do not go in for terrorism.

The simple fact is that leftist politics in the 20th Century have moved steadily away from old Socialist doctrines of class war and picked up the tactics carefully described in a "Catechism of Revolutionists" written by a 19th century Russian who advocated terror, murder, theft and all the assorted forms of viciousness to further the cause.

The Communists tried to disguise this. But since Fidel Castro and Mao Tse-tung have entered the lists, the strategy of terror is part of the kindergarten course in revolution.



Ultra-liberal Negro leader Malcolm X was assassinated by fellow liberal militants.

Those who look to the man, to his background, will also have a surprise. A Howard University classmate of one of the leftist terrorists said, "He was a very gentle person." "Intellectually prone" was another descriptive. How intellectual can you get? And how meaningless to think in those terms. Those who saw Leon Trotsky pressing pants in a Brooklyn basement before the Russian Revolution found it hard to believe that he could be the ruthless master and creator of the Red Army.

The Lee Oswalds, along with the three Negroes who plotted wholesale destruction, are pawns of the movement that motivates them. They believe that the end absolutely justifies the means. They believe themselves to be above all law, all morality. (Bertold Brecht, the German Communist playwright, wrote it: "He who fights for communism has of all the virtues only one— that he fights for communism.")

But, perhaps, that is what makes the Oswalds. They have at least that one virtue. In our society, permissive education and a loosening of moral fiber have given all too many of those growing up the belief that there are no virtues. This has left a vacuum that leftist terrorism fills. The "gentle" college boy goes out to blow up that "damned old bitch"—the Statue of Liberty—and liberty itself with it.

The pundits will find many reasons and explanations. But none of them will take into account the fact that we have become victims of a political shell game. The pea is never under the one we're tricked into watching—and neither is the dynamite.

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On page 2 Rep. Walter Rogers (D.-Tex.) discusses the Communist dislike of our symbols of freedom.

MARCH IS 5 WEEKS FOR $1 MONTH — SEE PAGE 11

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Reds Hate Our Symbols

The Statue, The Bell, The Marble Monument...

By REP. WALTER ROGERS (D.-Tex.)

It is not so incredible that the enemies of our American system would plot to destroy things symbolic of our system's strength—a statue, a bell, a marble monument.

Communists fear these symbols; they can understand them no better than they can understand the concept of freedom itself. But they know the statue, the bell and the marble monument mean a great deal to us and thus are dangerous to them.

To the Communist mind, it is ludicrous that anyone could take inspiration from a statue perched on an island in the middle of a busy harbor. But, since people obviously do take inspiration from the statue, that statue (so goes the Communist line of thought) ought to be destroyed.

It is not only an inability to understand the symbols of freedom that stirs Communist hatred for the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, and the Washington Monument, it is also envy. The Communists possess no equivalent symbols. They are jealous of ours. Our symbols appeal to the heart and mind, to human aspirations for dignity and worth and liberty. Communist symbols are reminders that in the Communist way of things the individual is subservient to, and to be dominated by, the all-powerful state.

The main symbol of communism appears to be the mausoleum in Red Square in which is entombed the body of the original Soviet despot, Nikolai Lenin. By the hundreds, Russian citizens each day file past the case containing Lenin's body, although it is not clear what inspiration they are to take from the sight of it. For a time, Lenin's resting place was shared by his successor, Joseph Stalin, but Stalin did not long enjoy Communist favor after his death and his body was moved to a grave and monuments praising him were razed.

There are other meaningful symbols of communism.

There is the wall erected across Berlin to trap a people in slavery, a monument to the bankruptcy of communism's appeal.

There is the 2,000-mile armed barrier stretched across the breadth of the European continent—the Iron Curtain—to keep the population of the satellite states in their Red chains.

There are the concentration camps in Siberia, the grim prisons in Cuba, the unspeakable dungeons of Red China, in which the enemies and critics of communism are entombed in a living death.

These are the bitter, bleak symbols of communism and its hopelessness. Communists deny them, but they exist—and the world knows it.

It is little wonder that the Communists would wish to destroy *our* symbols—the Statue of Liberty, which welcomed to this bright new land so many millions fleeing oppression and seeking opportunity; the Liberty Bell, which rang out in celebration of our Declaration of Independence; the Washington Monument, which honors the father of our country and denotes the love we all share for our United States.

We are, of course, glad that the plot to destroy the symbols of our freedom was detected in time. But we can be proud that the enemies of our country find these symbols so dangerous.

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"IT IS BEING SHOUTED from the official housetops that there is no sign of inflation in the economy. . . The "no inflation" slogan is based on the fact that, since mid-1958, the cost of living index has risen at the cumulative annual rate of about only 1.5 per cent. What does this mean, if not that inflation still is rampant? Certainly a slow but systematic erosion of the dollar's purchasing power is indicated. It means, taken at face value, that the 4 per cent interest return on your savings account amounts in reality to only 2.5 per cent before taxes; that, in addition, the purchasing power of the capital you have saved depreciates at a cumulative annual rate of 1.5 per cent. The savers are being ruthlessly expropriated for the benefit of the debtors who don't even pay an income tax on these dishonest profits. All of which comes on top of the rise of the consumer price index by 123 per cent between 1933 and 1958."—By Dr. Melchior Palyi in the Chicago *Tribune*

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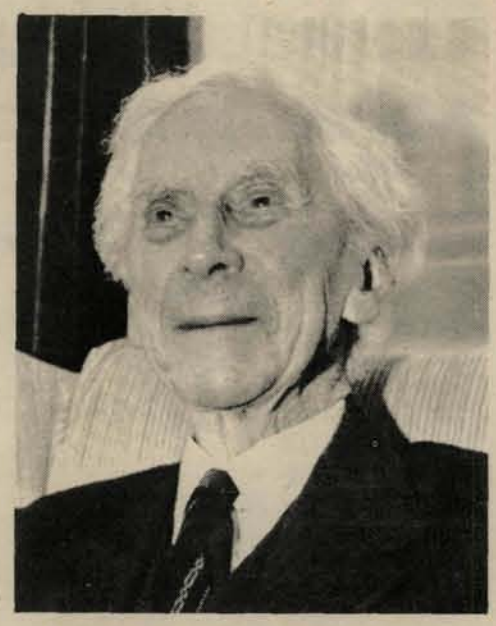
SAVING AT THE RATE of $1,000 each day, it would take nearly 3,000 years to accrue $1 billion. This illustrates the magnitude of $1 billion, and of an annual federal budget of $100 billion. It shows also what your youngsters—and their youngsters—face in paying off a public debt of some $318 billion.—Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.)

The Foolish Mr. Russell

From the Arizona *Republic*

Having nothing better to do the other day, British philosopher Bertrand Russell climbed the steps of the U.S. embassy in London to present a letter—copies of which were sent to LBJ, British Prime Minister Wilson, the U.N. Security Council, and Communist President Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam—denouncing the U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam.



British philosopher Bertrand Russell

Russell, who (as Prof. Sidney Hook said) is living proof that all the mathematical logic in the world is not a substitute for common sense, told newsmen outside the embassy building that the U.S. bombing missions were not retaliation at all, but were outright aggression. Furthermore, he charged that the purpose of the United States was not to help the South Vietnamese, but to make slaves of them.

Only a mind so besotted and twisted by ultra-leftist ideology could believe anything so foolish; yet there is no proof that Russell does not in fact believe his own hallucinatory charges.

It matters not at all to him, or to his equally silly followers, that Communist North Viet Nam has been violating the Geneva agreement almost since the day it was signed on July 22, 1954.

It matters not at all to the Russellphiles that it is the Communists who are trying to enslave the Vietnamese and that America's only purpose in Viet Nam is to save the population from communism, thereby giving the Vietnamese the choice of what kind of government they want to live under.

Like the American Communists and lunatic leftists who regularly demonstrate in Washington, San Francisco and New York against U.S. action in Viet Nam, who demand that the United States pack up and leave the entire nation to the Communists, Bertrand Russell and his curious crew have confused the aggressors and the defenders.

And because he has, Bertrand Russell is no more deserving of respect for his asinine opinions than would be someone who charged the Allies with waging aggressive war against the peace-loving Axis governments during World War II.

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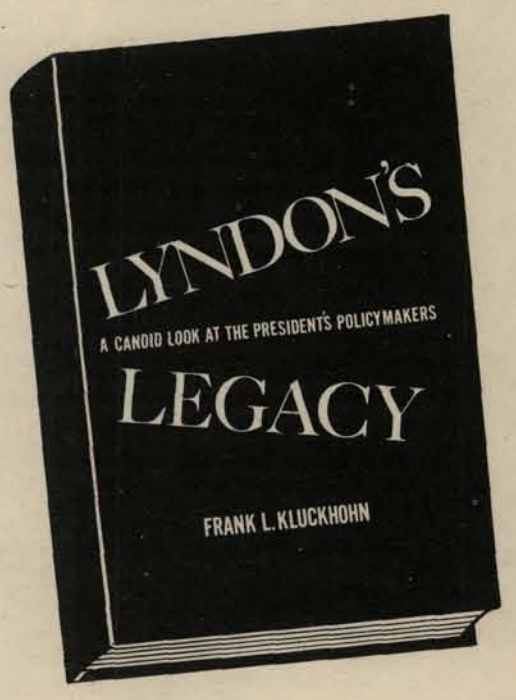
WHEN SOME MEN are rewarded for not working, it must follow that other men who work and earn rewards will not receive what they earn.—From the Odessa (Tex.) *American*

HERE IS THE "GREAT SOCIETY" AND ITS

CURIOUS CREW



LAID BARE IN THIS BOOK BY FRANK KLUCKHOHN

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Frank L. Kluckhohn knows Washington inside as few do. Among his important positions he has been Advisor to the first Secretary of Defense and, from 1955 to 1961, was a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Security and Consular Affairs in the State Department. For almost 20 years he was a New York Times foreign and Washington correspondent, covering the White House for many years. During World War II he went overseas and reported on all the Allied landings, from the first one in Africa to the last in Japan. The author of America: Listen! and other books, he is now a free-lance writer whose articles have appeared in many major national magazines.

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Almost No Flights Over Cuba; Foreign Aid Juggling Revealed

From the Allen-Scott Report

U.S. air surveillance of Communist-ruled Cuba is now down to almost the vanishing point.

Only one high-level reconnaissance flight is so far scheduled for this month. Whether it actually comes off remains to be seen. In January there were only two such U-2 plane overflights. And throughout all of 1964, these vital intelligence missions averaged less than three a month.

That's only part of this startling backstage record.

For more than a year, there have been no low-level reconnaissance flights at all—despite a marked increase in the number of Soviet bloc ships arriving at Cuban ports, and intensified Castro-instigated and supported subversion and guerrilla operations in Colombia, Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

The Central Intelligence Agency estimates that since the 1962 missile crisis more than 5,000 Communist bloc vessels, carrying a wide range of freight and passengers, have docked in Cuba. In addition, there has been a steadily increasing number of Western cargo ships engaged in this trade.

This huge inflow of food, cattle, oil, machinery, spare parts, buses and other transportation equipment, textiles, medical supplies and weapons of all types has taken place squarely in the face of this country's "economic blockade."

In practical effect, it's a sham. There is no real blockade.

And that isn't all. Due to the drastic curtailment of high and low-level reconnaissance flights, the CIA is now able to obtain scant "hard" information on just what the Reds are pouring into their Caribbean satellite.

In many instances, Moscow-dictated drum-tight security is enforced on the unloading of cargoes. This has made it extremely difficult for anti-Castro elements to ascertain what is being shipped in. In the past they have been an invaluable source of reliable information.

A concrete example of this serious intelligence weakness was the sudden appearance of new Russian ground-to-ground missiles.

Their presence in Cuba was unknown until they were displayed in a Havana parade last month, simultaneous with the publication of pictures of them in a military magazine.

U.S. authorities are still mystified as to how and when these powerful missiles arrived in Cuba.

* * *

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is investigating some high-level payroll juggling in the foreign aid program that would have shocked the first President.

Committeemen have discovered that the Agency for International Development, which administers the $3.3-billion aid program, has dozens and possibly hundreds of employes working in the capital who aren't listed on the Washington payroll.

According to the legislators, this sleight-of-hand maneuver by AID authorities is a bookkeeping gimmick used to cover up the over-staffing of the agency's headquarters in Washington.

Rep. Wayne Hays, (D.-O.,) spearheading the probe, reports that through this secret juggling employes in Washington are listed on the payrolls of AID missions in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

While on a visit to Colombia, he learned that six employes listed on the AID mission roster there were not in the country. Inquiries brought the admission from U.S. embassy officials that the employes were working in the Washington office.

Returning to the capital, Hays discovered that none of the workers had ever been assigned to Colombia; also that there were no plans to send them to Latin America.

Several similar cases have been uncovered by other committee members in their travels abroad. One AID official whose job includes policing the program has indicated to the committee that the number of these "unlisted" employes runs into the hundreds.

The committee intends to find out. Secretary of State Rusk and AID Director Daniel Bell have been told to make a full report before the legislators begin voting on the Administration's $3.3-billion foreign aid program next month.

* * *

Despite the seizure and destruction of U.S. libraries by the Sukarno government, President Johnson has authorized the State Department to continue aid to Indonesia at the rate of approximately $1 million a month. Some $6 million is still slated for the Indonesia aid pipeline.

* * *

President Johnson has an unpublished poll showing Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman as the least popular member of the Cabinet. Made by Louis Harris, who has conducted numerous polls for the President, this survey credits only 19 per cent as favoring Freeman's policies.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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UNEXPECTED BENEFIT—Passage of Proposition 14 apparently is costing California any future urban renewal projects. Far from a loss, this is a real benefit to the whole state. Urban renewal, if it has any merit, certainly is not needed in California, the most prosperous state in the Union. If private capital can't be found to accomplish the same thing as urban renewal is supposed to do, then the proposed project is certain to be a present and future drain on all the taxpayers of this country. —From the Walnut Creek (Calif.) *Kernel*

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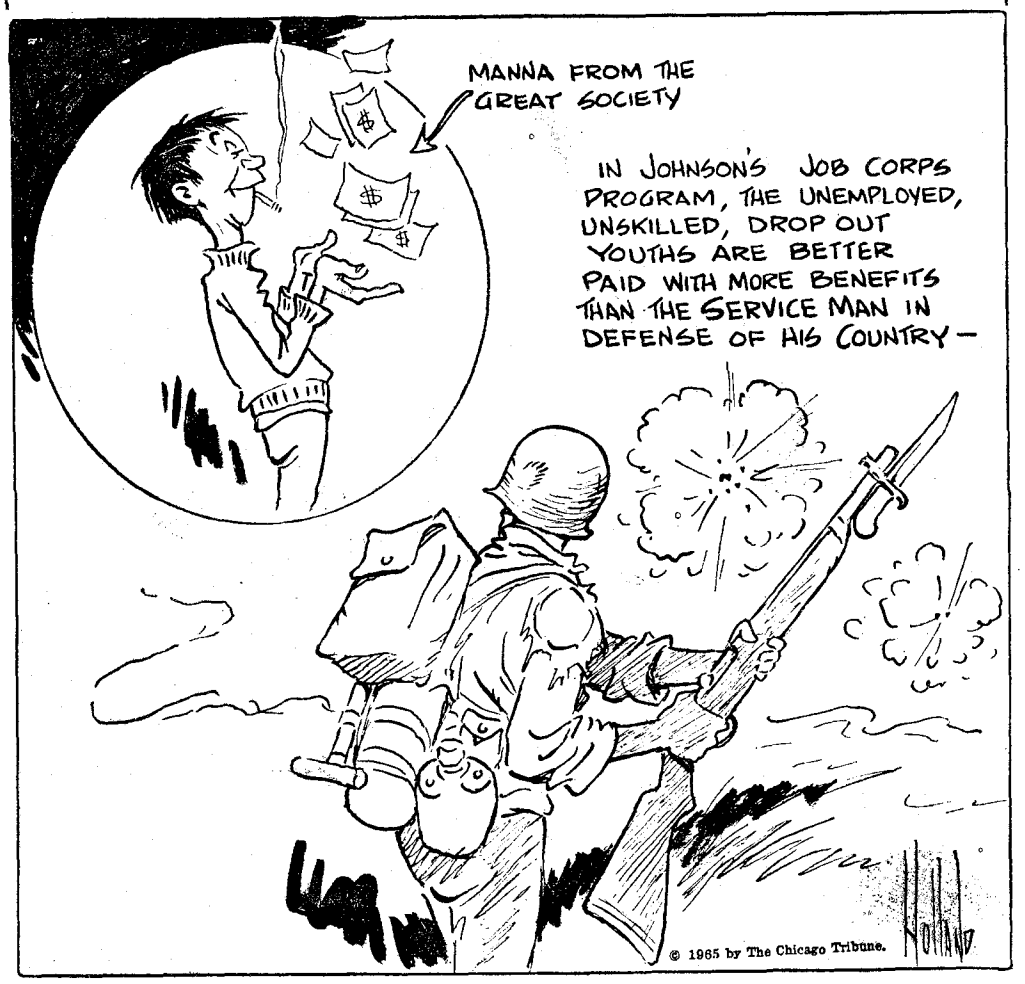
"OPINIONS MAY DIFFER on the priority for the programs on the "Great Society" agenda. But there can be no doubt that the financial cost will be substantial. Advocates of new programs in such areas as hospital care and education make no secret of the fact they will seek to expand them once they become law. When it comes to pay the bill, however, working people may be in for a rude shock. On Jan. 1, 1966, for example, Social Security taxes will be raised by more than $4 billion a year as the first step to meet costs of increased benefits."—From the First National City Bank of New York *Monthly Economic Letter*

MORALE BUILDER


MANNA FROM THE GREAT SOCIETY
IN JOHNSON'S JOB CORPS PROGRAM, THE UNEMPLOYED, UNSKILLED, DROP OUT YOUTHS ARE BETTER PAID WITH MORE BENEFITS THAN THE SERVICE MAN IN DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY—
© 1965 by The Chicago Tribune.

British MD's Revolt

How to Lose Good Doctors

By RUSSELL KIRK

Some 23,000 family doctors may quit the British National Health Service unless their pay is tolerably increased. The Ministry of Health recently consented to pay the British general practitioner about $14 a week more, which would bring the average doctor's income, under the National Health Scheme, to $168 per week. The doctors say they ought to have a minimum of $196 per week.

From the beginning of the National Health Service in the Attlee government, compensation of British doctors has been somewhat niggardly—though the total cost of British "socialized medicine" has been several times greater than its authors expected. Now the General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association has recommended to the family physicians that they withdraw from the Health Scheme unless decently rewarded.

When medical men are converted, by act of legislature, into "public servants," they tend to lose freedom of action—and usually to lose income, relative to other groups in a nation. The strike of Belgian doctors against their country's public health system last year was a protest against this plight.

Although in the beginning many British doctors—particularly younger practitioners—favored the National Health undertaking, or at least did not oppose it, nowadays a great many of them complain that their profession suffers under state domination. Often they are overworked—and that by "patients," sometimes, who are ailing from only common colds or boredom or laziness. Whatever is free tends to be held cheap.

One young country doctor in Scotland recently told this commentator that a good many of his rural calls are quite unnecessary, caused by hypochondria or indolence. And when time and attention are diverted to those who need little attention, the really sick suffer.

Although few in America at present propose for this country "socialized medicine" on the scale of Britain or some of the countries of northern Europe, the American Medical Association sees in the Johnson Administration's Medicare plan the beginnings of a government-dominated medical scheme, in which the efficient practice of medicine might decline, even though the general public, with "free" services, might be content—and unaware of the gradual injury to the level of medical practice. The AMA's alternative to Medicare, their Eldercare plan, ought to be seriously weighed by the present Congress. Physicians, after all, do know something about the functioning of their own profession.

It is a natural law of society that ordinary competence requires the just rewards of ordinary integrity. Pay doctors poorly, and you will obtain poor doctors. Treat doctors as "public servants," and soon a bureaucrat will prescribe for you.

The present level of general medical practice in America is superior to the average competence exhibited by any other profession. High skill must have a tolerable economic recompense. When I hear people complain about the increase of doctors' fees since World War I I ask them if they have noticed the startling increase during the same period of the pay of electricians, say, or of plumbers.

Is medical attention even more necessary than wiring or plumbing? Precisely: therefore don't decline to recompense the doctor for his years of study and his exacting practice.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE soil scientists currently are studying soil colors in different regions of the country so that carpet manufacturers can dye the predominant colors into rugs, thus reducing the effect of tracked-in dirt and mud. Housewives, it seems, are like the Administration: They don't care if the dirt is there; they just don't want it to show.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• The authoritative Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba reports on a frightening military build-up in Castro Cuba. According to the Miami-based group, there are now inside Cuba: one motorized infantry division, composed of some 16,000-18,000 shock troops; four tank battalions; four battalions of Frog missiles, capable of mounting nuclear warheads; 21 ground-to-air missile installations, manned by 6,000 Soviet and satellite-bloc soldiers and military technicians; at least 150 Soviet SA-2 missiles, controlled by some 2,000 Soviet soldiers; MiG and Ilyushin jets and jet bombers.

CASTRO

• *New Deal Republican Arthur Larson has taken a pratfall with the collapse of the tax-exempt National Council for Civic Responsibility, established to monitor "right-wing" radiocasts and make stations carrying conservative commentators cough up free time to liberals. But his handiwork has not been totally undone. Several "local councils" still exist in Phoenix, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Elizabeth, N.J., Bridgeport, Conn., Danville, Va, Tallahassee, and Miami.*

• The Administration—and its U.N. spokesman, Adlai Stevenson—have failed in their half-hearted attempt to force the Soviet Union to pay its international bills. Conceded the New York *Times*' Thomas J. Hamilton: "The United Nations and the United States suffered severely when the General Assembly adjourned last Thursday without even debating the refusal of the Soviet Union and France to pay their assessments for peace-keeping forces."

STEVENSON

• *Vietnamese officials can't be dissuaded that the United States didn't have anything to do with the latest coup in Viet Nam. Reason: Vietnamese officers say that on February 19 the Voice of America made it seem as if it welcomed the coup.*

• *Newsweek* reports that President Johnson helped New York's GOP Sen. Jacob Javits "get one-up" on New York's Democratic Sen. Robert Kennedy last week. "Learning that RFK was headed for Syracuse to announce a grant of $483,000 for a job-training project there," writes *Newsweek*, "Javits tried but failed to get poverty czar Sargent Shriver's permission to jump the gun with an announcement of his own. Javits then phoned the White House, got the President's OK, and talked to the biggest Syracuse newspaper—an hour before Kennedy's press conference. The paper reported the award as 'announced by Senator Javits' office.' "

KENNEDY

• *Defections from liberal ranks may "scuttle the best chance liberals have had in 40 years" to reform the nation's basic immigration policy. So revealed the Los Angeles* Times' *David Kraslow in a recent column. Newsman Kraslow quoted a liberal congressman on the Administration proposal: "I'm going to have to slow up on the immigration bill and take a good look at it. I'm beginning to feel some pressure from labor union people in my district. They're worried about jobs."*

This Week in Washington

The Rigged Medicare Hearings

The public may not be aware of it, but the Democratic-controlled House Ways and Means Committee is keeping the facts about the Administration's health-care proposal from the American people. Some politicos are already billing that committee's hearings as the "Medicare blackout."

Headed by the powerful Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), Ways and Means remains a key to whether Medicare passes. A conservative on many issues, Rep. Mills has blocked the Medicare monstrosity in the past, but politicos say he has now bowed to Administration pressure for the simple reason that he feels he can't buck the powerful pro-Medicare majority in the House and on his own committee. Few committee chairmen—and Rep. Mills is not one of them—like to risk being overruled by their own committee.

Many believe, however, that by insisting on holding closed-door hearings on HR 1, the Administration's new Medicare proposal, Rep. Mills has gone far out of his way to please the White House—above and beyond the facts of political reality. What the closed-door hearings mean is that the press can't attend and focus publicity on this bill's dubious new features. They also mean the press can't give proper publicity to the AMA-endorsed Curtis-Herlong proposal ("Eldercare") or the Byrnes measure, both medical-aid-to-the-elderly bills, but both strikingly different in approach from compulsory health-care through Social Security. (Neither has yet been taken up by the committee.)

All of these measures before Ways and Means will not only affect the present population, but unborn generations. But Mills won't let the public in on it.

The secret sessions have already bothered Missouri's Rep. Thomas Curtis (R.), who has pleaded with Mills to open them up. Mills wouldn't agree to this, but Curtis maintains he nailed down a firm understanding with Mills at a January 25 committee meeting under the terms of which Ways and Means would, at least, release the transcripts of the hearings to the press. Mills says the minutes of that meeting don't show this to be true. Rep. Curtis, after looking them over, agrees the minutes don't reflect this, but he adamantly insists the understanding was there.

Whatever the facts, the public might be much enlightened by open hearings. It would discover, for instance, that the new Medicare bill offers only two-thirds of the benefits of the Medicare bill passed by the Senate last year but the cost to the taxpayer is the same.

The hospitalization benefits are the heart of Medicare, but the new bill would pay for only 60 days of hospitalization whereas last year's offered to pay for 90 days. Other benefits have also been reduced or eliminated.

Says Rep. Curtis: "Two congressmen representing big-city areas who are committed to voting out the label, whatever is in the package . . . have said to me: 'We are really going to catch it when H.R. 1 becomes law because the people think there are great benefits in the bill for them. When they find out the benefits are so limited and that they will get little or nothing, they will blame us.' "

The Administration measure would be financed through Social Security, with the tax of each employe raised to 5.2 per cent of his earnings up to $5,600. The employer would have to match the contribution of each employe. But the following interesting fact has been flushed from the closed-door hearings: The hospital insurance trust fund to be set up by Medicare would still go broke unless the Social Security tax rate and the tax base were raised above the contemplated levels.

Congressman Curtis drew this amazing admission on February 9 in executive session from Robert Myers, chief actuary for the Social Security system. Responding to Curtis, Myers said: "In regard to your comment about the hospital insurance trust fund being depleted by 1976, this is correct . . ." Only additional Social Security taxes could keep it solvent, Myers admitted.

Nor is this all that's hidden away in Mills' secret sessions. The Administration has been insisting that Kerr-Mills has barely aided the plight of the destitute. But none other than the author of Medicare, Wilbur Cohen, refuted this behind closed doors. Cohen admitted that public assistance payments to hospitals had increased four-fold since the adoption of Kerr-Mills.

The public is probably not aware of this, either: The Ways and Means Committee is thinking not only of adopting Medicare, but of increasing Social Security and Kerr Mills benefits as well. Hence, welfare costs and Social Security taxes are bound to skyrocket in the future. But the Democrats are doing their best to make sure the public won't find this out.

Dodd on Viet Nam

Can Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) persuade the President to firm up the position of America and the free world in South Viet Nam? That was the probing question that hung over the Nation's Capital last week as new reports emanating from both here and abroad indicated the United States was once again casting a favorable eye toward a negotiated settlement.

In a two-hour, 16-minute talk, Dodd, a personal friend of the President, counseled the White House against despair. To request negotiations over Viet Nam at the present time, warned Dodd, would be like asking "Churchill to negotiate with the Germans at the time of Dunkirk, or asking Truman to negotiate with the Communists when we stood with our backs to the sea in the Pusan perimeter. In either case," said Dodd, "the free world could have negotiated nothing but total capitulation."

Dodd took out after the "neo-isolationists" of the day, singling out such individuals as Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) and columnist Walter Lippmann.

The "consequences of an American defeat in Viet Nam," said Dodd, "would be so catastrophic that we simply cannot permit ourselves to think of it. . . . For the Vietnamese people, the first consequence would be a bloodletting on a genocidal scale. . . . What will happen to the millions of peasants who resisted or bore arms against the Viet Cong? I shudder to think about it." Dodd pointed out that experts on communism can document the fact that the Red Chinese and the Soviets have each slaughtered anywhere from 25 million to 50 million persons.

The senator warned that "the loss of Viet Nam will result in a dozen more Viet Nams in different parts of the world" and that we might find ourselves defending Seattle if we abandon Saigon.

A student of Asia, the senator called for positive actions to stop communism in the area. He said a "Committee for the Liberation of the North" should be established and a team of experienced Americans sent to Viet Nam, Americans "who have spent five years or more in Viet Nam, have built up personal friendships with leaders of every sector of the Vietnamese community, enjoy the confidence of the Vietnamese because of their understanding and dedication . . ." (Among those whom Dodd was said to have suggested to the President was Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, who is regarded as another "MacArthur" by the Filipinos and who was forced out of the Pentagon by Defense Secretary McNamara.

The senator said the trouble in South Viet Nam began "in my opinion with the assassination of Diem . . . . the tragedy of his death still haunts us. I hope that at some time the proper committee will conduct a formal inquiry as to his overthrow and assassination and what part, if any, officials of the U.S. government played in this tragedy."

"I recall that when I met with President Diem in April of 1961, he urged that the Americans assist him and the Laotian government in pre-emptive

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action to secure three key centers in the Laotian Panhandle. I still have a copy of the marked map which he gave me in outlining his project. Had Diem's advice been followed, there would have been no Ho Chi Minh Trail."

In spite of the coups, said Dodd, the Vietnamese have the will to win. " . . . even last year, when the fortunes of war turned against the Vietnamese government, the Vietnamese army killed 17,000 Viet Cong against a loss of 7,000 men and took 4,000 Communist captives against 5,800 captives lost to them."

What is needed, said Dodd, is a willingness, a resolve to win. "The ultimate outcome of the cold war depends upon an affirmative decision to do whatever is necessary to achieve victory in South Viet Nam."

The Test-Ban Treaty

Voices along Diplomatic Row are sharply critical of President Johnson for refusing to charge the Soviets with a violation of the test-ban treaty. On January 15 Moscow set off a nuclear test in which radioactive debris escaped beyond the Soviet borders.

The "shot" unquestionably violated the 1963 test-ban treaty which makes illegal any nuclear test which "causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion occurred."

Some experts feel the violation may have deep military implications. For if the Soviets are allowed to break this solemn treaty at will by conducting above-ground tests, or underground tests which easily "vent," they could make significant strides toward catching up with American nuclear power, particularly if we abide by the treaty and limit ourselves to underground tests.

President Johnson, it is said, is making it easy for the Soviets to break the treaty again by refusing to get tough on this initial, clear-cut violation.

While expressing "concern," the U.S. government has only gingerly questioned the Russians about it. Detection of the "venting" of the Soviet test, which the Soviets claim was underground, is said to have been almost immediate. But it took four days for the ever-cautious State Department to announce the fact.

The violation was so serious that Secretary of State Dean Rusk called Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin into his office to query him concerning the blast. Dobrynin didn't report an answer to Rusk for six days—until January 25—but despite the delay, Dobrynin's explanation was far from complete.

The Soviet ambassador chose to impart his message orally, saying only that it was a deep, underground test. He insisted that the radioactivity vented was an "insignificant amount" and was not a treaty violation. Dobrynin, suggested some U.S. officials, was lying.

At this juncture, say diplomatic experts, the United States should have charged Soviet Russia with disguising the truth, and violating the test ban. U.S. detection devices had already estimated that the Russians had exploded a large, 40-kiloton device, spilling twice as much radioactivity above Japan as the open-air Red Chinese blast.

Still, the soft-on-Soviet clique won out and no public accusation was made. Now, after a month of intense debate within the Administration, the government still remains "concerned" about the Communist test. But the only action being taken by the United States is to pose further questions about the test-ban violation to the Soviets.

Red Trade

The Department of Commerce issued its seventieth quarterly report last week and with it a press release which shocked Capitol Hill. "In 1964," said the release, "approvals of license applications for export of U.S. commodities to the USSR and Eastern European countries reached an all-time high of $406.1 million compared with $139.1 million in 1963 and $49.6 million in 1962."

The report itself said that new "major operational and procedural" changes in the administration of export controls, which became effective January 1, would make it easier to trade with these Communist dominated countries.

An interesting aspect of the report which escaped attention of the press, was the emphasis placed on America's better relations with Communist Poland.

"Toward Poland," remarked the document, "the department continued in 1964 its more liberal export policy begun in August 1957 in recognition of various changes within Poland and in Poland's foreign policy, including Poland's desire to improve relations with the United States."

Poland indicated its desire to improve relations with the United States on February 20 when it was announced from Warsaw that Poland would supply North Viet Nam with a wide range of products useful in wartime, including cars, trucks and electro-technological equipment.

• A number of tough, anti-Communist Republicans and Democrats in the House are hoping that GOP Minority Leader Gerald Ford (Mich.) will get behind a move by Rep. Glenard Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) to re-establish the House Select Committee on Export Control. The committee operated in the 87th Congress (1961-63) and was useful in halting increased U.S.-Communist trade. A push by Ford, it is believed, could get the ball rolling.

Comptroller Saxon

Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon has been under the gun for handing out valuable bank charters to loyal Democrats "as if they were peanuts." Among those benefiting from Saxon's easy charters: friends of Hubert Humphrey and Lyndon Johnson. But now Saxon is coming under fire for rejecting applicants as well.

Letters in the files of the Senate Investigations sub-committee, reports Scripps-Howard writer Jack Steele, disclose that Fred Korth, while secretary of the Navy, was asked by Texas banker friends to block new national charters for three rival small-town banks.

" . . . records of Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon's office indicate that he rejected the charter applications for three of these Texas banks," writes Steele.

Correspondence obtained by the Senate sub-committee, headed by John McClellan (D.-Ark.), showed that in two cases Korth's banker friends promised to throw more of their business to Continental National Bank of Fort Worth if he would help block the new charters. Korth had been president of the Continental Bank of Fort Worth.

Korth admitted arranging a meeting with Saxon for one of his banker friends but he denied violating the conflict of interest law. He was cleared of any wrong-doing by Bobby Kennedy's Justice Department.

Adenauer Speaks Out

C.L. Sulzberger's recent interview with former German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has reportedly caused increased tensions between Bonn and Washington. The reason: "Der Alte" scored American foreign policy and the makers of that policy.

Sulzberger, New York Times columnist, quoted Adenauer as saying that Ike's secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, was the greatest man he ever knew. The former chancellor said: "He thought clearly. He saw ahead. And he kept his promises."

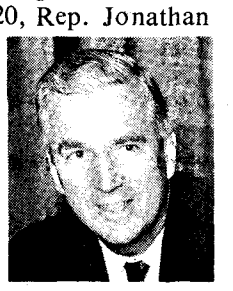
None of these qualities, Adenauer argued, are to be found in Washington today. Adenauer, said Sulzberger, "cannot rid himself of the suspicion that Washington has a tacit understanding with Moscow to preserve the existing status quo. To maintain this, he believes, the USA decided not to develop medium-range missiles, which Adenauer believes imperative to offset Soviet batteries aimed at European targets."

Furthermore, said Sulzberger, Adenauer believes that when Gen. Charles de Gaulle finally disappears from the political scene, Communist-led popular front governments will take over France and Italy. At that moment, he forsees West Germany's inability to resist Soviet pressures.

Thus, Der Alte sees a Europe militarily defenseless today and envisions it politically defenseless tomorrow. "We are in a period more critical than any since 1945," Adenauer told Sulzberger. "And your country—the greatest in the West—does nothing to see the danger."

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Pressure grows for U.S. recognition of Communist China. On February 20, Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D.-N.Y.) spoke at the Yale Political Union and urged the United States withdraw its opposition to the admission of Red China to the United Nations. At a news conference in Seattle on February 22, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas advocated the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and the "demilitarization of Taiwan."


BINGHAM

• *Reports from New Delhi indicate that the violently anti-American demagogue, V.K. Krishna Menon, has emerged as a key adviser to Indian Prime Minister Shastri. A dispatch in the New York* Daily News *revealed: "It is speculated now that Menon, moving into the good graces of his new boss, may be named to the Shastri-led four-man Indian delegation which will attend the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers in March. It is rumored that Menon wants the presidency of the Moscow-controlled International Peace Council and that the Russians, in turn, favor a return to power of the man who enjoys a good standing in India's ruling Congress party. Menon's ideological leanings are toward Moscow-styled communism."*

• Rep. Paul Rogers (D.-Fla.) has charged that during the last six months of 1964 a total of 201 allied ships hauled Red cargoes into the ports of North Viet Nam. "These allied ships continued calling even though Americans were being killed in increasing numbers by the Viet Cong." Rogers demanded the State Department "call a halt to further free world sea trade with the North Vietnamese" and said that Great Britain was the worst offender. Other allied nations engaged in North Vietnamese trade include Japan, Greece, Norway, Lebanon, West Germany, Italy and Panama.

ROGERS

• *House Republicans last week elected Rep. John Rhodes (R.-Ariz.) as chairman of their Policy Committee. Rhodes, an early backer of Barry Goldwater for the presidency in 1964, is an outspoken conservative whose voting record is classified by the Americans for Democratic Action as 0 per cent liberal.*

• The AFL-CIO had a field day last week: Members of the executive council in Bal Harbour, Fla., said "Labor" (meaning the union bosses) would seek from Congress a $2 minimum wage, a 35-hour week and double overtime pay. The claim put forth was that these measures were needed to get the average family's income up to about the equivalent of the poverty level figure set by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Assuming the AFL-CIO gets its way, the average man, working 52 weeks a year, 40 hours a week (35 hours at $2 an hour and five overtime hours at $4 an hour) would earn a gross income of $4,680 per annum—$1,600 above the poverty level set by the CEA for a family of four.

MEANY

NOW AVAILABLE!
'Human Events' Guide to Congress'
See page 16

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Because braceros such as these are not allowed to work in the U.S., the housewife will pay higher prices for fruit and vegetables.

Won't Allow Braceros to Enter U.S.

Millions in Crops Spoiling Because of Stubborn Mr. Wirtz

The New Deal plowed pigs into the ground. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz is a "crop rotter." He might deny the charge, but that's the clear conclusion that must be drawn from the facts detailed in a blistering, bi-partisan attack against the secretary launched by several congressmen on February 18.

Their chief complaint: Because Wirtz stubbornly rejects any plan to permit trained, supplementary foreign labor to enter this country, millions of dollars worth of oranges, tomatoes, strawberries, asparagus and the like are perishing in the fields.

The secretary's actions are also said to be hurting farmers, businessmen, workers and consumers. The small farmers, say the lawmakers, are being driven to the wall financially because they can't afford the Wirtz-imposed minimum wage for domestic crop-pickers. (Under a dubious interpretation of PL 414, Wirtz is compelling some farmers to hire American farm labor at $1.40 an hour minimum. He's made this requirement, even though the minimum wage—set at $1.25 an hour by federal law—specifically exempts migratory farm labor!)

Rotting crops, however, is the central issue: Because of the unpicked and decaying crops, truckers will be losing money; profits of canners and packing houses will be down; and the final result will undoubtedly be a loud outburst from the housewife who will discover fruit and vegetable prices soaring upward.

Wirtz was in the forefront of those who last year helped persuade Congress to snuff out the life of the tried and trusted bracero program which permitted Mexican nationals to help harvest American crops (see *Human Events*, Jan. 23, 1965). Under PL 414, an immigration statute, he could still permit Mexican and other foreign nationals to work on American farms during the crop-picking season, but Wirtz pointedly refuses to do this. He claims the work should be given to unemployed U. S. citizens whom the Labor Department is in the process of recruiting.

Even under Wirtz' arbitrarily raised wage rates, however, the farm labor shortage remains. Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D.-Fla.) bellows that not only is it continuing, but that the Labor Department doesn't care much about whom it "recruits" to replace foreign farm labor.

Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D.-Fla.) says the Labor Department is sending "deadheads" to pick crops in his state.

The department, charges Herlong, appears to be more interested in bringing live bodies to Florida than qualified fruit pickers and that this has cost the growers more money in transportation and advances to "these deadheads" than they are worth. Meanwhile the crops rot.

What kind of a recruiter is it, asks an indignant Herlong, "that tells a 350-pound man that he can make a lot of money on a job that requires him to climb a ladder and pick oranges? Or who would send a man down to Florida to pull oranges off a tree who has no fingers on his hands, or who would drive

(Continued in next column)

up in a truck in front of the house of a man who is over 70 years of age and ask the elderly gentleman if he would like to go to Florida and make a lot of money? . . ."

Rep. Herlong declares that citrus growers in the state estimate $6 million has been lost because of insufficient labor to pick the early and midseason supply of oranges, grapefruits and tangerines.

He adds that Florida's sugarcane mills two weeks ago estimated their losses—due entirely to insufficient cane-cutters—at a total of $1.7 million. Strawberry growers in the state piled up losses "due directly" to Wirtz' refusal to supplement the meager domestic labor supply.

Chimes in Rep. Ed Gurney (R.-Fla.): "The livelihood of many a truckdriver or truckowner in Florida depends upon hauling to market one crop, citrus, each year. There will be a great number of these people who will not make enough this season to make both ends meet or to properly feed, clothe and shelter their families."

Gurney blames this directly on Wirtz' refusal to let in foreign farm workers. "There are groves with fruit so thick on the ground," charged Gurney, "you cannot see the dirt beneath."

Rep. Robert Dole (R.-Kans.) joins in the chorus: "I would like to point out that I had the privilege of witnessing this first hand. Last Friday, I went to Orlando, Florida; I was there and visited as a member of the Committee on Agriculture some of the groves, and I can attest to the facts stated by the gentleman from Florida that you cannot see the ground."

Other tales of crop spoilage were reported by Representatives Charles Teague (R.-Calif.), Don Clausen (R.-Calif.), James Haley (D.-Fla.), Burt Talcott (R.-Calif.) and William M. McCulloch (R.-Ohio). The message was the same: The crops are rotting because of Willard Wirtz.

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Setting the China Record Straight

By JOHN D. LOFTON JR.

In an address delivered recently to the Washington, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs William P. Bundy reviewed the historical and political factors involved in South Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

Speaking of the communization of China, Mr. Bundy stated, "We assisted that government (Chiang Kai-shek's) in every way possible. Mistakes may have been made, but in the last analysis mainland China could not have been saved from communism without the commitment of major U.S. ground and air forces to a second war on the Asian mainland."

Unfortunately, the record does not bear Mr. Bundy out. We did not assist Chiang Kai-shek's government in every way possible and to say differently is to grossly misrepresent the facts.

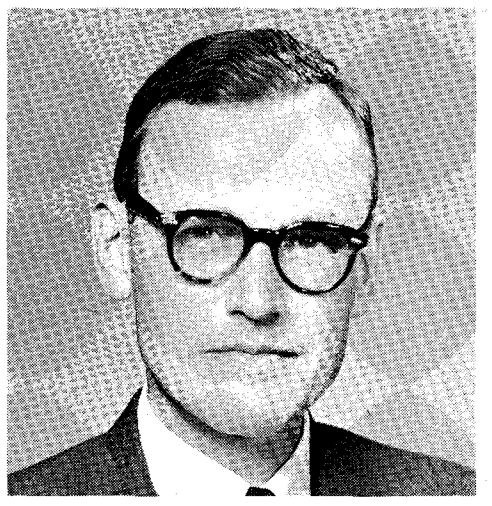
Following World War II, many highly authoritative individuals, among whom were Generals MacArthur, Wedemeyer, Chennault and Hurley, insisted that the United States government should be more generous with its aid to the Chinese Nationalists. Political advisers in the State Department opposed this school of thought and China was lost.

Commenting on this tragic mistake in the October, 1950, issue of the *Catholic Digest*, Gen. MacArthur noted: "Our failure to help China effectively at the end of the war will turn out, I fear, to be the greatest single blunder in the history of the United States."

Exactly how much aid was given to Nationalist China? According to the figures given on pages 1043-1044 of the State Department's own White Paper on China, Chiang Kai-shek received an overall figure of $2 billion in post-war aid from the United States government. This figure includes $799 million in "economic aid" and $797.7 million in "military aid."

The largest single item in Secretary of State Dean Acheson's total of $797.-7 million of military aid is "services and expenses" amounting to $335.8 million. The services referred to consisted of the cost of repatriating the million or so Japanese soldiers in China, and of transporting the Chinese Nationalist forces to accept the surrender of the Japanese army. This leaves approximately $461.9 million of postwar military aid to China.

Col. L.B. Moody, a U.S. Army Ordnance Officer, now retired, has made



Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy errs when he says the United States helped Chiang Kai-shek "in every way possible."

an intensive and detailed study of aid to China. He said that in China, " . . . the side which had the predominating infantry weapons, and especially ammunition . . . held all the aces. The foreseen and inevitable defeat of the Nationalist armies was due to a Nationalist deficit in these items, and the Communist superiority therein, resulting from persistent U.S. action . . ."

Furthermore, the $125 million of munitions allocated under the April, 1948, China Aid Act, was not delivered until nine months or a year later, and by that time the Communists had already taken over much of the mainland.

The reason given for the delay was that availability studies, priorities, export licenses, and various bureaucratic procedures had snarled deliveries. A curious excuse indeed, when a study of American shipments to Britain made after Dunkirk shows that shipments were en route from U.S. ports within one week after Churchill informed Roosevelt of England's desperate need.

In view of the ample evidence to the contrary, Mr. Bundy's contention that we assisted the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, " . . . in every way possible" seems to show a callous disregard for the facts. Sen. William Jenner's respect for reality seems much more commendable, when on the floor of the Senate on May 18, 1949, he said, "Of this much we can be sure, Mr. President: as matters now stand, the Chinese Communist conquest of Asia was not made possible in China. It was engineered right here in Washington by top policy makers of this government."

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Is the United States Losing Its Capacity for Honest Anger?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

It is bad enough that our fat and flabby Republic is surrendering old liberties of men and giving up old principles of government. What is even more dismaying is that as a nation we seem to be losing the capacity for wrath.

Honest anger has gone out of style. It is not chic. It is not couth. Given a swelling sense of national outrage, we treat it with a national Miltown. The past several years, and especially the past several weeks, have produced a succession of incidents that once would have set the heart pounding and the blood boiling. But we are cool, man; we are cool. With a few disdained exceptions, the whole country is tranquilized, anesthetized, inert.

It is not merely the public's indifference toward the war in Viet Nam, as disturbing as this apathy is. For want of a clear and cogent policy, backed by cold steel, America's sons are made pigeons for the sport of a Communist foe. The Administration's response to the enemy's bloody aggression at Pleiku is an abortive raid on the least provocative targets. The news columns carry pictures of America's war dead, sleeping in their flag-draped coffins. Do the pictures arouse emotion? Our emotions have been left with the girl at the hat-check stand, while the country has a second martini.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 9, a well-organized mob of 2,000 rioters smashed the windows of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow; the Wednesday morning papers carried photographs of the attackers, their faces contorted, and the Moscow cops standing placidly by. The Congress convened at noon, but the House was absorbed with the closing of veterans' hospitals and the curtailment of farm research. In the upper chamber, Mr. Douglas offered a resolution to create Professional Photographers' Week, and Mr. McGee arose to address himself to what he termed "the question uppermost in the minds of senators, namely, how shall we modernize Congress?" His idea was a senatorial subbatical year, to give senators time to think.

In the days that followed, a mob in Montevideo hurled tar that dripped insultingly over the American eagle. Rioters demonstrated in Buenos Aires and Santiago. In Jakarta, Communist youths seized the American cultural center and hurled American books to the streets. In Kenya, 200 "students" marched through the streets of Nairobi, chanting "Yankee go home." They carried placards that read, "Johnson, I spit on you," and "Johnson is a brute and a murderer." Here at home, we couldn't care less.

What has become of pride in our country, and pride in its institutions? The Congress is small help. At the head of one of the great committees of the House sits a slippery deadbeat who flees the writs of a New York court; but the House winks its eye at Adam Clayton Powell. The Senate's contemptible posture in the Bobby Baker case is a tragedy as sad as any chapter ever written in our legislative history; but the Senate is not disturbed and the country snickers.

Across the street, a Supreme Court that is forgetful of the need for judicial restraint plunges along its undisciplined course. But the lords of the press, sympathetic with the ends of this judicial revolution, cannot be aroused at the means. And as one consequence, our officers of the law are shackled while pampered criminals go free.

Yes, resentment flickers. In Washington, the President issues a statement on the Moscow riot; the *Star* heaps scorn on the Bobby Baker case; a few members of the House and Senate deplore the absence of policy in Viet Nam. Dean Griswold is carefully critical of the court. The president of the American Bar Assn. is concerned at excessive refinements in our criminal procedures.

But the giant that is American opinion is snoozing, and will open one eye just long enough to look at Ringo's bride.

In one of the most moving passages in his reflections upon the revolution in France, Edmund Burke wept at the fate of Marie Antoinette, a beloved and beautiful woman who reigned over a nation of men once famed for gallantry and honor.

"I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished forever . . . . It is gone, that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honour, which felt a stain like a wound . . . ."

No reasonable man wants to see escalation of the war in Viet Nam, or proposes that national pugnacity be substituted for national pride, or urges that defendants in criminal cases be deprived of rights that go back to Magna Carta. This is not the point. The point is that a country which loses its capacity for strong feeling, passionately voiced, has lost a key part of the character that Burke described—the character that breeds strength in nations, as it does in men.

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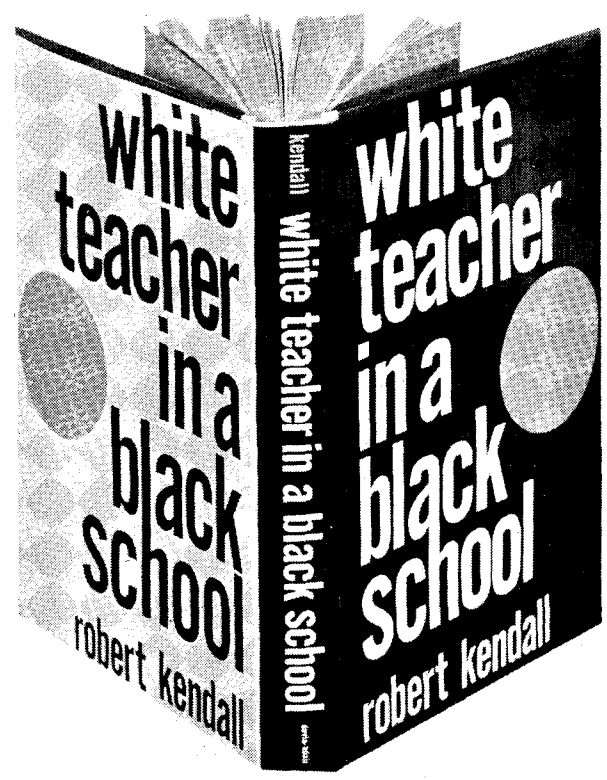
WHO'S FOR PICKLE-PEPPER?—Where would Taft have been without Hartley, Landrum without Griffin, Smoot without Hawley? A current Washington parlor game is to pair up unlikely combinations for co-sponsored legislation in the 89th Congress. Quickly suggested were Toll-Rhodes, Mackie-Rooney, Jacobs-Latta, Bayh-Mink, Devine-Love, Dingell-Bell and Hart-Byrne. It's too bad bills aren't named more often for two men in the same house, because Rep. J.J. ("Jake") Pickle of Texas would like to find a subject on which he and Rep. Claude Pepper of Florida could collaborate. Who would ever forget a Pickle-Pepper bill?—From *Life* Magazine

□ □ □

THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT reports the fewest number of farms since 1875. But the farmers still have the employes of the Department of Agriculture slightly outnumbered."
—Senator Soaper in the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

A Raw, Blunt Book



When The Conservative Book Club sent this book to its membership a few weeks ago, it said – "We make this prediction, categorically and with no qualification: *White Teacher in a Black School* will be the most talked about book of 1965. And the most widely attacked. It hits unerringly at the raw nerves of Liberalism. The Establishment will see this book as a menace – because they know it will arouse the slumbering consciences of the American people. It has the impact of a sledgehammer."

What Readers Say About WHITE TEACHER IN A BLACK SCHOOL

The content of this book should strike horror in the hearts of any parents of white children in integrated schools, and be cause for concern for all decent thinking Americans.
–Mrs. A. L. B., Pineville, N.C.

This was one of the best books I have read. It not only brings out many heretofore unknown facts about the racial situation in our schools, but also many of the "progressive" disadvantages. Being a teacher myself I can readily appreciate Mr. Kendall's book.
–G. R. O'C., Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.

This book has been everything it was said to be. Every liberal politician, civil rights leader, and progressive educator should read it. Is this the reason *their* children attend private schools?
–E. W. M., Brooklyn, New York

I'm glad someone had the courage to write the book *and* publish it. It is time we stopped sweeping such conditions under the rug. They certainly don't vanish by looking the other way.
–G. A. C., Hollywood, Calif.

Indubitably, the most informative book on *racial truth* that has appeared since Carleton Putnam's "Race and Reason". It should be read by every school board in America. Mr. Kendall deserves the Nobel Prize for this powerful document.
–F. H. T., Hazel Park, Mich.

The author has handled expertly a situation which is beyond human conception unless you have lived with it. He is to be commended. *–J.C., Hollywood, Calif.*

Appalling conditions. A blockbuster of a book. A terrifying book. A book I couldn't do without. More than my expectations.
–C. N. C. F., Toronto, Canada

The author has presented true, unadulterated facts resulting from the effects of "progressive education" in our schools. Many of the situations described are prevalent in Jr. Highs and even *Elementary Schools* today. I am a teacher and we need the help of an enlightened public.
–H. R. F., Oakland, Calif.

This is a fine book and I recommend it. It should be of particular value to people in public life and to educators, as well as to the general reader.
–N. F. McG., Chapman, Ala.

It should be read by all parents with school children and every teacher.
–F. P. G., Pauls Valley, Okla.

Southern white teachers would never subject themselves to such deplorable conditions as this man did. From that standpoint, it is revolting.
–Mrs. M. B., Jackson, Miss.

The book aptly illustrates some of the major fallacies within the philosophy and techniques of avant garde education.
–W. O., Nellis AFB, Nevada

A phenomenally engrossing, absorbing work – you're to be congratulated for your "guts" in publishing it!!
–C. V. C., Fredericksburg, Va.

It brings the problem clearly into the forefront for complete analytical process. A book that every American citizen should read. Here was an author who told the truth. *–S. R. K., Portland, Ore.*

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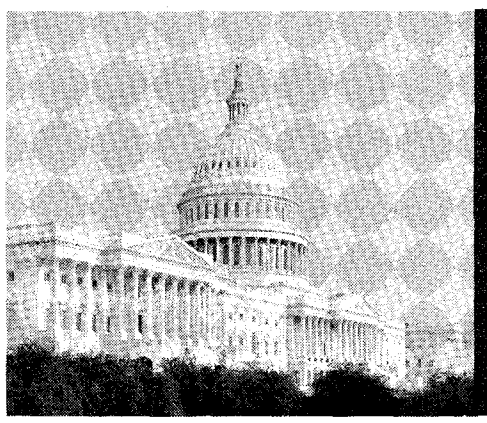
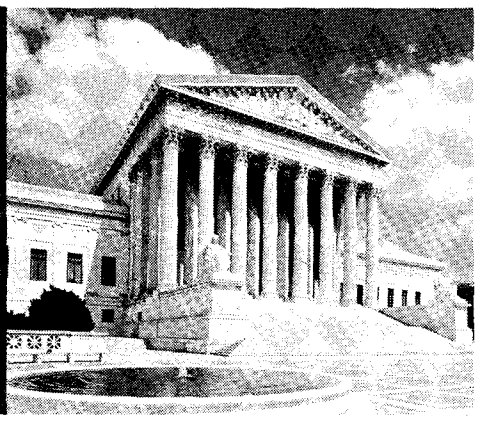


Congress Could End Judicial Tyranny If It Wanted To!

By FREDERIC NELSON



Here it is eight months after the Supreme Court's arrogant assumption of the power to compel our formerly sovereign states to re-tailor their legislative districts after a judge-made formula inaccurately described as "one man, one vote," and still Congress has failed to use the power it possesses to overrule this latest judicial excess.

Last year a weak resolution declaring the court's action to be against the "sense of Congress" was kicked around. This year a constitutional amendment attempting to deal with the problem is proposed, but so far has not been acted on, much less passed on to the states for ratification.

The phrase "sense of Congress" in last year's resolution must have been the work of a real satirist, because the sole interest of the "Warren Court" in the sense of Congress is to make sure it does not prevail.

This has been demonstrated in so many fields that it is amazing that Congress has not up to now reacted in some effective manner to protect its own prerogatives. Indeed, the first time Congress has shown any continued interest in the subject was when the court moved in to threaten the system under which politicians get elected!

"Platonic Guardians"

As Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) ably stated, the court has acted "to wipe out local self-government, effective law enforcement, internal security, the rights of the people and the states, and even the structure of the state governments." Nevertheless, this judicial *Putsch* continues with no effective congressional resistance. Why?

I suppose one reason for this neglect of a real threat to the constitutionally democratic process, and its replacement by what the late Judge Learned Hand described as rule by nine "platonic guardians," is the fact that, until the anti-prayer decision, popular resentment against judicial aggression had been virtually nil.

Certainly the reason cannot be lack of means. Congress has had adequate power to deal with most of these arrogant power grabs by the court.

Many years ago then Justice Owen Roberts said: "I do not see any reason why Congress cannot, if it so decides, take away entirely the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over state supreme court decisions. This jurisdiction is exercised now under the terms of the Judiciary Act. Suppose Congress should decide to let the decisions of state courts be final on constitutional questions. How could the Supreme Court assert a power to take these questions, notwithstanding the act of Congress, in view of the third article of the Constitution?" That article provides, *inter alia*, that the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over such cases is subject to "such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make."

Court Vetoes Congress

To be sure, Justice Roberts was a member of a pre-Warren court and underestimated the capability of his successors to "modernize" the Constitution. Nevertheless, the adoption of Roberts' suggestion would have made it pretty difficult for the court to hand down the opinion it did hand down in the Steve Nelson case—an opinion which deprives state courts of the right to deal with subversives, apparently on the ground that conspiracies against the United States were none of the several states' business.

Justice Roberts' suggestion would also have made it possible for state supreme courts to protect state statutes dealing with criminal procedure. This would prevent repetition of decisions like that in the Mallory case: that a miscreant must be presented before a magistrate so promptly that, in many cases, the police have no time to work up a case worth presenting.

Surely also the Congress could, if it possessed the will, find a way to deal with the court's veto of congressional efforts to compel Communist leaders to register under the Subversives Control Act, a reasonable security requirement three times nixed by the court.

The effort to control the issue of passports to Communists, which had been upset by the court, might have been renewed, but in the Senate the attempt to stop this loophole proved to be one occasion upon which the then Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson did not display his widely advertised ability to "get the last needed vote out of a rathole."

In fairness, it should be added that the House passed measures designed to end the chaos created by the Mallory and Steve Nelson decisions, but both failed in the Senate. A new attempt to mitigate the Mallory decision is being made in this session, but again it looks as though the Senate will put up a roadblock.

In another respect Congress has been less than vigilant. It is natural to blame the executive for poor selections of judicial appointees. Politics have figured in the appointments of men as eminent as Stone, Hughes, Holmes, Frankfurter, Roberts, Chase, Taft and McReynolds. Back in 1910 Woodrow Wilson, addressing the American Bar Association at Chattanooga, complained that "constitutional lawyers have fallen into the background. We have relegated them to the Supreme Court without asking ourselves where we are to find more of them when vacancies occur on that great tribunal."

Today constitutional lawyers remain in the background, emerging from time to time to write indignant letters to the New York *Times*, but no President since Hoover would think of naming one to the United States Supreme Court.

For one thing, vacancies usually occur at inconvenient times. Either the justice who died or retired was a Jew or a Catholic and must *ipso facto* be replaced by one of the same religion. Or the court is supposed to need a Westerner, or maybe even a Southerner. Or the President has to find some spot for the politician, with experience as a police magistrate, who delivered his state's delegation to the President at the decisive moment. Or somebody friendly to labor, or (give us time) a big-time woman.

Anyway, a President, assuming he knows any constitutional lawyers, seldom feels the time is propitious to make a Supreme Court justice of one!

The country suffers from such jockeying at the White House. But the failure of Congress to take seriously its part in the proceedings is equally distressing.

In the 1930s, liberals in Congress took the matter of confirmation very seriously indeed. They defeated President Hoover's effort to place Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina on the court, and they almost blocked the appointment of Justice Charles Evans Hughes. But when FDR came up with Black and Douglas—who were, to say the least, not conspicuously more qualified than Hughes or Parker—the Senate went along.

Later, if anybody asked an uncivil question about the legal qualifications of Earl Warren for the highest judicial office in the land, it seems not to have mattered.

Perhaps the reason it hasn't mattered to Congress is that it hasn't mattered to the people of the United States. As a rule, Supreme Court decisions appear to the so-called "man in the street" to be remote from his concerns.

Case For Police

Unfortunately also, liberals have had more success than conservatives in dramatizing the court's activities. It has seemed easier to work up sympathy for a lonely Negro, held in durance vile for hours and perhaps manhandled by detectives, than to state the case for policemen, responsible for order in their communities but shackled by Pecksniffian restraints and regulations.

Sen. Goldwater attempted to associate the court's over-concern for the rights of malefactors with the rising rate of murders and other crimes of violence in our city streets, but few noticed. Just the same, the tolerant attitude of the Warren Court isn't just something to raise the blood pressure of crusty reactionaries. The thug saved by a liberal court may live to rape your daughter!

The difficulty with many critics of the court is fear lest restraints imposed by the legislative branch cripple the necessary function of the Supreme Court as the umpire in a federal system. There has to be an umpire. Chief Justice Marshall summed it up neatly: "The Constitution declares that 'no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.' If, however, such a bill should be passed, and a person should be prosecuted under it, must the court condemn to death these victims whom the Constitution endeavors to preserve?"

He further inquired: "If an act of the legislature is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the courts and oblige them to enforce it?" That has always been a hard nut to crack. In the 1930s liberals would have none of Marshall's doctrine. Today, liberals regard even an effort by Congress to protect its own proper function as, in the language of the New York *Times* on the redistricting effort, an example of "legislative irresponsibility"!

Judicial Ukase

What it comes down to is that, when the court was doing its best to restrain a New Deal Congress from passing measures of dubious constitutionality, liberals demanded that the court be stripped of its powers, "packed," abolished and treated with lofty contempt. But today, when the court has extended its arbitrary power into every field, attributing to Congress intentions that Congress never had, and in general exercising an absolutism hardly distinguishable from dictatorship, liberals applaud the court, and denounce even the feeblest legislative resistance as "hobbling the courts" and defying the "law of the land."

Inconsistency? There is none. Thirty years ago the liberals were whooping it up for legislative defiance of the Constitution; now they are all for judicial efforts to amend it. Whichever branch of the government favors the dictatorial march to socialism, the liberals are for it.

Just possibly the court itself has stubbed its toe and irked Congress too markedly with its redistricting decision, and upset the public by standing firmly against prayer in the schools. Grateful for small mercies, conservatives must press such advantages as exist.

Conceivably even a liberal Congress can be made to understand that Congress is not merely a debating club under the "Great Society," but the sole, constitutionally created maker of laws for the country. To permit its proper function to be eroded by judicial ukase is to threaten the continued existence of our federal system.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Various resolutions have been introduced in the Senate and House calling for a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's decision on state legislative apportionment. Write your senators and congressmen supporting such a measure, which would allow a state to apportion one branch of its legislature on some basis other than population.

Frederic Nelson, a frequent contributor to Human Events, *retired in 1961 as chief editorial writer for the* Saturday Evening Post. *A 1916 graduate of Harvard, he was an editorial writer for the Baltimore* Sun *from 1929 to 1942, the year he joined the* Saturday Evening Post *as an associate editor. He was the* Sun's *London correspondent in 1931-32. He won the Freedoms Foundation Award for editorial writing in 1951.*

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Rural Cooperatives Want to Triple Federal Power Production by 1980

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The rural electric cooperative movement has raised its sights again: This time the goal is a three-fold expansion in federal power production by 1980. Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and a perennial critic of private utility companies, cited this goal the other day in a speech to members of his association.

Mr. Ellis might have been able to offer valid reasons for his proposal if he had confined himself to the self-interest of the cooperatives. They already enjoy a public subsidy because of their statutory right to borrow money from the government at two per cent when the government must pay double that rate of interest to provide it.

If they can persuade the taxpayer to finance more ventures like the Tennessee Valley Authority, which are able to undersell private companies because of their subsidy, so much the better for the cooperatives. They won't have to put up the money; they're exempt from corporate taxes.

Instead, Mr. Ellis tried to defend his program on broader grounds, suggesting that it was for the good of the country and that it would provide the American consumer with a better "yardstick" for measuring what he calls the "overcharges" of private utility companies. The result was a speech fairly dripping with nonsense.

The very fact that public power projects are subsidized by the general taxpayer in many and often immeasurable ways (the TVA has devoured more than $1.4 billion in public money) makes them useless as a yardstick for anything except perhaps chicanery. The Tennessee River has been defined as a river which flows through seven states and drains 43; Mr. Ellis would extend similar subsidies to other areas.

Specifically, he would like the government to build enormous steam generating plants in the Appalachian coal country to provide a market for coal which is now going begging and to provide "cheap" power for the East Coast. If such a program were to promise an adequate yield on the money invested, private companies would long since have considered it. Their failure to do anything merely indicates that it would be an uneconomic project.

The federal government would have to pay interest on the money spent to finance it, and would forfeit the taxes it might collect from a private company.

From bad reasoning, Mr. Ellis descends to worse. He compares the consumer electric rates in Boston (where he says the charge for 250 kilowatt hours is $9.91) with those in Portland, Ore., ($5.35). And he attributes Portland's advantage to the fact that Boston's power is produced by private companies which have opposed public power, whereas in Portland "the influence of the Bonneville Power Administration is strong."

Portland's advantage has nothing to do with the efficiency of public power or "overcharges" in Boston. The Oregonians can thank the rest of the country for financing the development of the Columbia River, and they can thank nature for making hydroelectric power available to them. It is nearly always cheaper than steam-generated power.

Finally, Mr. Ellis is unhappy because private power production has grown much faster than federal power production. The federal share, he says, has dropped to 15 per cent, and this isn't adequate as a yardstick.

We don't understand how the booming growth of private companies is supposed to prove that they charge too much or that the regulation of their rates by the federal and state governments is "inefficient." It seems to us to prove exactly the opposite, and maybe that is why Mr. Ellis doesn't like the present yardstick. No matter how much it is bent, stretched, or otherwise distorted, it still doesn't show what he would like it to show.

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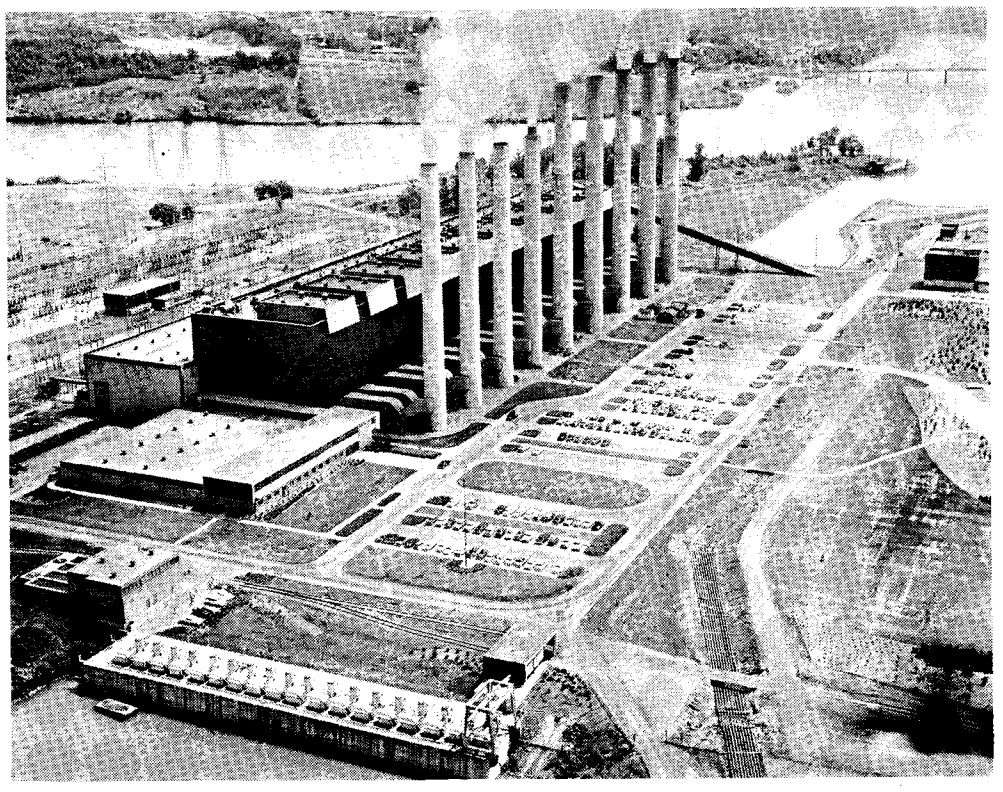

If TVA steam plants like this one were so economical, private companies would have built them long ago.

'The Divisive Forces'

LBJ Pinpoints the 'Enemy'

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Hamlet, alas, was a moaner and a groaner, not a doer. "The time is out of joint," he wails. 'O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!" And four acts later, still lamenting his fate, he leaves the scene with a stage full of carcasses. And since one of the latter is his own, he obviously has no hope for another term.

How lucky we are to have a cheerful Texan to guide us instead of a melancholy Dane! Especially at a time when the headlines make Uncle Sam's nose appear to be out of joint because of the severe tweaking it has suffered from friend and foe alike. In both Indonesia and Malaysia, in Russia and in Hungary, in Egypt and the Philippines they spit on our flag and attack our embassies.

In Saigon and Hanoi and even San Francisco, students wave banners with the legend, "Yankee, go home!" And during a Viet Cong offensive, a company of South Vietnamese throws down its arms and flees, leaving the American advisers to be slain.

And in France, de Gaulle says he's tired of being treated like an American citizen and demands his money in gold, regardless of what that may do to Fort Knox.

These are all picayune matters, to be sure, but they have been blown up out of proportion and have unquestionably produced some disquieting fears in the hearts of the populace. But the sturdy Texan now at the head of the Ship of State knows he will close ranks against the common foe and in a Lincoln Day message issued a stirring call for unity.

"LBJ Would Bar Disunity by Vigilance" reads the headline, and the UPI dispatch makes it clear he knows who is responsible for the rising doubts and that he does not hesitate to place the blame where it belongs.

" . . . President Johnson said the nation was united now as never before, but must be alert to prevent disunity caused by the same forces that opposed him in the recent election . . . the divisive forces he said existed only a few months ago and might crop up again."

That's laying it on the line. The only forces that opposed Mr. Johnson in the election were the 27 million who voted for Barry Goldwater. Had they given a tinker's dam about national unity then, they would have cast their ballots for LBJ and made it unanimous. But, disruptive to the last, they gave their hearts and their cash and their votes to the GOP candidate.

And here they are again, carrying on their guerrilla warfare by sniping and spreading vicious rumors that everything isn't hunky-dory. There is even some evidence that they will put up a candidate against Mr. Johnson in 1968, incredible as that may seem. But I would not put anything past this unsavory crew.

Let us follow the President's advice, then, and be vigilant of the enemy within our gates; we must keep a sharp eye on these copperheads who, unlike the rattlesnake, strike without warning. Each of us has neighbors who voted the Republican ticket in 1964—heaven knows they made no bones about it, what with their stickers and buttons and even banners—and it might be well, in sheer self-defense, to keep them under close surveillance.

Do they still go to GOP meetings? Do they subscribe to right-wing publications? Do they prefer the economic views of Henry Hazlitt to those of John K. Galbraith? An alert vigilante committee should have no trouble in obtaining a complete dossier on them.

The architects of the "Great Society" are not going to be deterred by diversionists who insist the ball is in some other continent. We have the votes to put Medicare over and will not be swayed by fantastic rumors of what's going on in Viet Nam.

We can put through federal aid to education and intend to concentrate on that rather than the Congo. If the intransigent Tshombe is unwilling to have a coalition cabinet with cannibals, as we have suggested, that's his tough luck.

We can raise Social Security benefits, include 13 counties of New York in our Appalachia program (as Bobby Kennedy has just maneuvered) and end poverty, even if de Gaulle gets his gold. There's always the printing press, and if that should fail there's still wampum, which sufficed our Indians for many years.

The main thing is that we know our real enemy is neither Kosygin nor Mao nor Ho Chi Minh: it is the 27 million who would turn the clock back and restore the two-party system. For them —though we'd be glad to have a summit meeting with the Kremlinites—our terms are and remain unconditional surrender. Unity must be preserved.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

WAR-MONGERING President Sukarno is having his autobiography written—by Mrs. Cindy Adams, wife of comedian Joey Adams. Mrs. Adams met the Indonesian bully-boy during a recent tour arranged by the State Department.

Johnson, Crime and SCOTUS

From the New York *Daily News*

LBJ stands for Lyndon Baines Johnson; crime stands on its own feet; SCOTUS is a news wire service term which stands for Supreme Court of the United States.

LBJ is readying a big package of anti-crime bills to be submitted to Congress. Several of them look desirable.

But suppose they are enacted, and in due course come before SCOTUS, and SCOTUS proceeds to knock some out and dehorn the rest.

Well, several of the current nine SCOTUS justices are getting pretty old, and it's a good bet that LBJ will be privileged to appoint three or four new ones before his time in the White House is up.

The prospect makes your mouth water. We hope, earnestly, that LBJ even now has in mind several future SCOTUS justices who will think more highly and favorably of decent citizens than of crooks and Communists.

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Launch Nation-Wide Drive

Reds Want U.S. Youth to Defect if Drafted

By VICTOR RIESEL

Within a few hours after U.S. Navy warcraft retaliated against North Viet Nam's dynamiting of American personnel, the Communist Party, U.S.A., launched a pincer propaganda counter-attack.

The Communists' first move was made at a secret session in Chicago on the night of February 7. Pads of blank Western Union telegraph forms were rushed in.

Party people were told to whip out wires to President Johnson by the hundreds—demanding the withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam. Then the activists were told to return to their home cities and unleash new propaganda offensives there.

They had been deluged by their national headquarters in New York with specific directives for such drives during last November and December.

This drive for "withdrawal" was immediately coupled with a campaign to spark a national series of youth demonstrations to popularize the "I Won't Fight Even If Drafted" slogan.

Simultaneously with the dispatch of the telegrams to the White House—under false names, of course—directives surged forth to the Communist youth apparatus known as the DuBois Clubs.

The orders that night called for "anti-U.S. imperialism" demonstrations in the main squares or in front of the federal buildings in St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland, Ore.

The next day Communist orator and specialist in campus agitation Herbert Aptheker, along with a special squad of party youths, appeared in the San Francisco area. Others were observed in Madison—in and about the University of Wisconsin.

This time the veteran Communists were determined to outdo the pro-Chinese Communist organization known as the Progressive Labor Movement. The latter is a network of self-proclaimed revolutionary youth cells. One youth already has been murdered in its Harlem headquarters.

What irritated the Communist party was the swiftness with which the Progressive Labor Movement has sped into the "I Won't Fight Even If Drafted" upsurgings.

The veteran Communist chiefs feel that now their big propaganda moment has come for retrieving of the revolutionary youth who have abandoned them or have resisted recruitment in the American section of Moscow's international.

To win back thousands of young men and women who are willing to go into "the streets where the power is," as Lenin used to say, the American Communist party has devised an intriguing propaganda maneuver.

It pivots on the new trial of the party scheduled for March 15 on charges of failing to register its assets and membership lists with the Justice Department. The party's strategy is designed to make it appear that all American radicalism, all non-conformists, all anti-war and anti-imperialism will be in the docket that day.

This campaign is picking up whirlwind speed.

The propaganda drive has spread far beyond the U.S. Communist parties across the world are calling solidarity meetings, and passing anti-U.S. resolutions, all so worded they appear to make the trial actually an effort to imprison those who want peace.

Virtually unreported in the United States is a series of such rallies now being held inside the USSR. The kick-off demonstration was held in the huge garage of a Moscow ball-bearing factory last week. The star speaker was American Communist leader Hyman Lumer, the party's educational director and publicist.

Moscow authorities actually assembled over 4,000 workers to hear Lumer—who apparently had no difficulty raising travel expenses—attack the coming trial and America's military activity in South Viet Nam.

The Soviet propaganda apparatus is taking this operation seriously. It has scheduled similar big rallies in Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa as a start in the assault on the Ides of March.

Everywhere the American Communists are being portrayed as anti-war martyrs fighting to keep American youth safe at home.

Once this campaign whips up sufficient global frenzy, the party people expect it will be simple to sell some American youth the "I Won't Fight Even If Drafted" slogan.

Not in decades has the party launched so ambitious a drive.

(Distributed 1965
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SANTA'S HELPERS—. . . there are forces which not so subtly are attempting to scuttle the U.S. ship of state within the United Nations. Their plan would have all U. S. foreign aid administered and distributed according to the decision of the member nations. The United States, with but one vote in the Assembly and no veto power, would be expected on this basis to decide with 115 other nations the destination of the hundreds of millions of dollars that the American people raise every year for foreign aid.—From the Exeter (N. H.) *News-Letter*

France Owes $6.3 Billion

Why Not Collect Debts to U.S.?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

When the Senate Banking and Currency Committee invited me to testify (February 9) on President Johnson's proposed surrender of $5 billion in gold behind our dollar, I had asked the Treasury Department, "Wallamalla?" as Charlie Chan used to say.

Our Treasury officials' first responsibility is to our own taxpayers. So I'd inquired why we lose gold "on balance" when France still owes us $6.3 billion, Britain $9.1 billion, and 18 other countries $4.6 billion in World War I debts that remain due and unpaid to this very day.

Secretary Douglas Dillon's Treasury Department is not asking allies to pay off their debts.

That specific $20 billion has nothing to do with America's $113 billion foreign aid—all free—or even such unpaid sums as Russia's $7 billion lend-lease settlement. It's merely part of the truly due obligations incurred by debtor nations subject to collection.

While our taxpayers hold the bag and the U.S. budget has been balanced only six times in the past 21 fiscal years, many of these countries are now rich and loaded with gold—debtors who now somehow call themselves creditors and threaten the American dollar.

Actually, if President Johnson were as zealous in collecting what is owed us abroad as he is about changing the law to free our gold we would not have to ship a single ounce on balance and the gold outflow could be reversed overnight.

The Treasury reply, however, limited itself to the World War I sum and, if our taxpayers can believe their eyes, gave this official alibi:

"The United States does regard defaulted World War I debts as valid obligations due this country and it is true that France owes $6 billion-plus to us from her World War I debt and over $600 million piled up since 1940. But we know of no prospect that the United States will attempt to force payment by defaulting on its obligations to foreign countries."

Default! Force payment! Ground rules. Nonsense. France is among the biggest delinquents in United Nations payment—for which our taxpayers make up the difference. Last November Britain raised her tariffs 15 per cent, unilaterally and without notice, in complete disregard of her commitment to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) in Geneva. All we got was a toothy smile and a "So solly, please."

We need not, and should not, deal in evasion. We only need to deal in common sense—a commodity respected throughout the world. If somebody owed you $1,000 for 25 years and now you owe him $100 what would you say when he sent a bill collector banging on your door? Who wouldn't say, "Blessings be, now you owe me only $900?" Anybody would—except Uncle Sam, the sap.

No wonder so many Europeans think we Americans have more money than brains.

In all good conscience, and in all justice, why not deal this way with de Gaulle, for example? It's beyond comprehension why we welcome this flagrant debtor to our dwindling gold supply like a chuck-wagon cook on the plains yelling, "Come and get it." We know he's ready to gobble up more and that's a chief reason we are forced to change the backing behind our dollar.

Incredibly, the Treasury reply continues: "Present commitments were entered into without reservations based on World War I debts. Our Allies consider those payments to be related to their reparations from Germany. By international treaty concluded in London those were deferred until general settlement of this matter."

Then even this excuse collapses by the Treasury's own admission:

"Although the United States is a party to that treaty, our government has maintained that there is no connection between the debts of the Allied nations to the United States and German reparations."

True. So, what are we waiting for?

Why can't Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and our other Robin Hoods of the Red Ink say, "You owe us much more for much longer than anything we owe you. It's about time you pay us—not us pay you"?

Instead, down goes our citizens' gold again—down and out. Down goes the backing of our dollar. If this isn't financial irresponsibility, what is? And if our own officials shouldn't be held accountable for it, who should?

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Billie Caught, System Remains

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

No matter how slick and shrewd a crook may be, he cannot launch a large-scale criminal operation unless he finds a particular kind of "climate" favorable to the illegal ends he is trying to accomplish.

Swindler Billie Sol Estes found one, in the tangled bureaucracy created by federal intervention in agriculture, in the illogical political system that calls for subsidizing farmers with the tax money of millions of other Americans and even for paying farmers to take their land out of production.

Recently, big-time crook Billie Sol Estes, who had been running around the country free on bond while appealing a 15-year prison term for mail fraud, was reduced to the notoriously small stature of an ordinary jailbird as the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review his conviction. Though there may be available one more technical avenue for appeal, it appears likely that Estes is now out of circulation for a considerable length of time.

But even though Billie Sol Estes may be gone, the system which enabled his particular brand of crookedness to thrive isn't. The federal bureaucracy still keeps the business of farming under its political thumb with subsidies and unwarranted regulations. And as long as this situation continues, the danger that another Billie Sol Estes will appear on the scene also continues.

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Will Government Fix Prices?

By DONALD I. ROGERS

When President Johnson, in his economic message, said that price and wage increases would be weighed for their effect on the economy and that any deemed to be excessive would be brought to the attention of the public, he established a new policy of economic restraint and control in America which was not only unchallenged but virtually unnoticed.

It is now the stated policy of this government to use the vast "public relations powers" of the presidency to dictate the nation's price structure and its wage rates. By threatening (that's the only word that applies) to call public attention to any excesses as determined by the White House, the President invoked a judicial system which offers neither business nor labor a defense or an appeal. One word from the White House and a company or a union may stand condemned. The President has said so.

This policy was introduced with great shock to thinking Americans by President Kennedy in the now-famous steel price case. Not until Mr. Johnson proclaimed it as such, however, has it been the official policy of the American government.

It is control of a sneaky kind, for it involves solely the power of the government veto. The government won't say you can't get a price or fix a wage scale. It merely threatens public pressure in the event the price or the wage isn't approved by the President.

Americans have been softened to the veto system by its frequent use in fixing money rates. While corporate collusion and price-fixing are forbidden in a half-dozen laws, no one ever questions the amazing coincidence that all banks charge the same rate of interest for the same service. If any other service industry did that, the anti-trust division of the Justice Department would respond with quick action.

Banks act collusively because the government wants them to. It's necessary to keep the banking structure orderly. When private banks in Boston and Atlanta recently tried to test the money market structure by raising prime rates one-quarter of one per cent, the government's banking machinery slapped them back in line and the rates were quickly reduced to their original level.

The government exercises its veto power by reducing the amount of duty exemption on goods brought home by travelling Americans. In most cases the government veto power only indirectly affects the average citizen, as in the bank rate case or the steel prices (the boost would have meant only four cents on a toaster, less than $12 on a car).

Now however, with wages and prices included in the things the President says he will govern by fiat, every citizen who works for a living may be involved. His company could have its prices, and hence its profits, decreed by public opinion directed by White House public relations. His union could have its wage rates set in the same way.

Mr. Johnson makes no secret of the fact that he is pro-labor. Vice President Humphrey pledged Administration support to the AFL-CIO's full political and social program. Thanks to the activities of COPE, the political arm of organized labor, at least 260 members of the House and 64 members of the Senate are listed as "labor's friends." Thus it is obvious that labor has less to fear from presidential wage fixing by fiat than business has about price-fixing by presidential fiat.

But if business is worried, it has kept remarkably silent about it. Meanwhile, greedy unions continue to flout the White House's own guidelines for permissive wage increases (set at 3.2 per cent). The glass union's chief promises above-guidelines boosts; textile workers are seeking 15 per cent, plus fringe benefits; the settlement of the dock strike was far in excess of the guidelines; a new Teamsters union contract exceeds it by several percentage points; the electronics industry has granted technicians' boosts far in excess; even hotel employes' contracts have been written in excess of the guidelines.

Mr. Johnson's veto may be reserved exclusively for prices.

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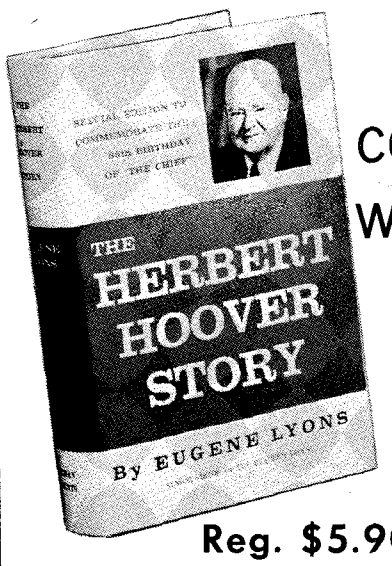

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Leadership Training School

Young Republicans Cheer Goldwater

In their hearts, the Young Republicans, representing much of the lifeblood of the party throughout the nation, know Barry Goldwater is still right.

A recent four-day conclave of young GOP state chairmen and leaders from all 50 states climaxed in a massive, cheering acclamation of the former GOP nominee. The occasion was a meeting of the Young Republican Leadership Training School in Washington, the purpose of which is to educate and train young GOP leaders in the fine art of political success.

Another reason for the training session, according to YR National Federation head Donald (Buz) Lukens, was to give the GOP a "shot in the arm" to recuperate from the November loss.

Goldwater, stressing conservatism and, to a lesser extent, party unity, gave one of the finest speeches of his career before an overflow crowd of 1,000 in

In his speech to the Young Republicans Barry Goldwater emphasized the danger of imitating Democratic programs.

the Sheraton-Park Hotel. In return, he received a tumultuous reception; his 45-minute address was interrupted at least seven or eight times by standing ovations; at the conclusion of his speech, the banquet hall shook with cheers for 20 minutes to the refrains of "We want Barry" and "*Viva! Ole!*" It was Barry's finest hour since San Francisco.

Goldwater said the GOP 1964 platform—a strong conservative document—is the blueprint for future Republican victories. Although he cautioned against "reading anyone out of the party," he reiterated as strongly as ever the danger of imitating Democratic programs.

The former Arizona senator briefly discussed the campaign, noting that he "acquired two images which stuck like glue"—the Social Security and nuclear weapons issues. "They are in fact the biggest political lies ever told in this country," he said. Goldwater was too polite to mention who brought up these "images" against him in the first place.

Goldwater also defended his vote against the civil rights act and said he would vote against it again. Reminding his listeners that he had taken an oath to defend the Constitution and that he honestly felt the bill was unconstitutional, he said, "If a temporary social gain goes above an oath to God, then we have reached a terrible point."

A major portion of Goldwater's remarks was a discussion of a recent Lou Harris poll showing that the American people feel the federal government is getting too large and that the United States must take a firmer stand against Russia. In view of these popular views, he attributed his defeat in part to "a lousy job of selling" the conservative product, a problem which Young Republicans are trying now to correct. (The training school seminars concentrated on public relations and campaign management).

The Arizonan brought the crowd to its feet with these words: "I say to my liberal friends in the party, if you want to take over the party, try your darndest. I say to my conservative friends, if you want to retain control of the party, work." The Young Republicans are clearly ready to work.

Reflecting the Goldwater speech, "unity" talk was prevalent at the sessions, but in low-key form. It was abundantly clear that as far as the vast majority of Young Republicans are concerned, if there is to be unity it will have to come about on basically conservative terms.

• Massachusetts Atty. Gen. Edward Brooke, the nation's ranking elected Negro, drew applause when he emphasized that the GOP should be an inclusive party represented by all segments of the country, but received only a lukewarn reception when he praised LBJ's "Great Society." Brooke, who has further political ambitions (he'd like Sen. Leverett Saltonstall's seat), did not support the national ticket last year.

• Famed columnist-commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. sharply attacked the Republicans who deserted the 1964 ticket, saying "People who are Benedict Arnolds in the campaign cannot be trusted and should be purged from the party." He said he was referring to Rockefeller, Romney, Case and Javits. Lewis also remarked that "Keating got what he deserved and Kuchel will get everything he deserves in 1968," a comment which received considerable applause. "Barry Goldwater was defeated," Lewis said, "by the most brutal of ruthless sabotage within the Republican party, by people of ruthless and selfish purpose who would rather see the conservative cause go down in defeat than lose the control of the party they have had in the past." Although YR head Lukens mildly criticized Lewis, the general reaction to the Lewis speech was favorable.

• Outgoing GOP National Chairman Dean Burch told the YRs: "We often hear these days the cry: Save the two-party system. . . . Don't let the Republican party die. . . Help that poor old sick party. Well, I, for one, am ready to proclaim that we are *not* sick, we are *not* dead or dying, we are *not* ready for the ashcan of history. Sure we got licked last fall, but we're not so down and out that the only remedy which will put us back on our feet is a large dose of old Dr. Johnson's snake oil. We have our *own* Republican remedies."

□ □ □

QUEEN FOR A DAY—The following item is reprinted in its entirety from the February 16 Washington *Evening Star*: "The President's daughter, Luci Baines Johnson, will become a queen again. Luci will be the Azalea Queen in Norfolk April 21-25, following in the steps of her sister, Lynda. Miss Johnson has been widely known to be intrested in dancing the Watusi and the Frug, but nothing has been announced as to what she will perform in her new role as queen."

99% Colored Water

Courtesy Nashville *Banner*

The Medicare Steamroller

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

For more on Medicare see story on page 4.

The steamroller employed by Mr. Johnson and the Medicare proponents is too heavy to be convincing to many Americans.

It rolls over the present Kerr-Mills law as if it were a failure, when it is no such thing.

It dismisses the element of need in government-paid medical programs as if this were a mere trifle when the truth is that that element is the difference between our traditional American system and socialized medicine.

Finally, Medicare propagandists ignore, and the liberal press hoots and scoffs at, the Eldercare program, which the American Medical Assn. has called "the best answer to the health care needs of people over 65."

Whereas Medicare would apply to hospital and nursing charges only, the doctors' plan would pay physicians' and surgical costs and for drugs in and out of the hospital.

It could do all this at lower cost than Medicare, say the doctors, because it would not provide benefits for the wealthy and well-to-do. Eldercare is not socialism for millionaires, as is Medicare, but it would provide medical care—complete medical care—for those who really need it.

Moreover, the doctors say their plan would assure free choice as to physician and hospital, provide for protection through Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other health insurance policies, and would permit people over 65 to qualify before illness struck and without a "welfare-type" investigation.

The Eldercare plan, as embodied in the Herlong-Curtis bill now before Congress, deserves both a hearing and the support of Americans who believe that health care for the aged can and should be provided by means other than outright socialism.

If Medicare is an irresistible political force, as its proponents claim, they should have no fears about listening to the case for Eldercare. The very fact that they have such fears and are trying to stifle and ridicule Eldercare would indicate that Medicare lacks the popular support its backers say it has.

□ □ □

TONSILS COMING OUT, FINALLY—Twenty-five-year-old Derek Jopson is going to have his tonsils taken out. They have been needing removal. When he first noticed that need, Derek began to make arrangements. But, you see, Derek lives in England where they have socialized medicine. So instead of *getting about the tonsillectomy immediately*, he had to be put on a waiting list. He was 15 then. But now everything's ready. He had to stay on the waiting list only 10 years before his name came up. Anyone for socialized medicine over here? Well, President Lyndon B. Johnson is urging that we take a major step toward it through his Medicare bill.—From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

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While U.S. soldiers fight and are killed in South Viet Nam, we indirectly help send aid to North Viet Nam.

U.S. 'Allies' Trade With North Viet Nam

By PAUL HARVEY

It was Feb. 17, 1965. My office received a telephone call from Florida's Congressman Paul Rogers. He was ready.

Rep. Rogers had completed the necessary documentation so that none could deny what he was about to reveal. Surely, he and I agreed, this revelation would have a tremendous impact on the American people. They would probably demand a reassessment of our military position in Viet Nam and certainly would demand immediate suspension of much foreign aid. . . .

Minutes later on the floor of Congress, Mr. Rogers dropped his bomb. Nothing happened. No shock waves were felt in Waxahatchie or Kokomo or Tallahassee.

The House half of Congress, unruffled by the revelation, casually took up its next order of business. And the handful of us left trembling with anger, looked on and wondered.

What was the announcement which might have electrified the electorate? The honorable Mr. Rogers confirmed that our double-dealing friends were giving aid and comfort to our dedicated enemies.

He revealed that in the past six months 210 ships have landed supplies in the Red port of Hanoi in North Viet Nam. Not Russian ships. Not ships from Red China or Cuba. They were ships flying the flags of our allies! They were ships from Japan and Greece, Norway and Lebanon, Italy and West Germany and Japan. And 41 per cent of them were British!

I remembered Korea, where the British had been willing to sell jet engines to Red China for 30 pieces of silver —though those jet engines then became available to kill British troops!

Surely, I thought, they and we would have learned better since then. They haven't.

Surely, though, the American people would now arise in righteous wrath and demand an immediate accounting. After all, had not the British prime minister assured our White House that his government supports our "firmer policy," our increased air strikes, in Viet Nam?

Yet while he "supports our policy" British mercenaries continue to prosper by doing business with the enemy!

It was the terrible silence which followed Rep. Rogers' disclosure which distressed me most. Congress routinely resumed consideration of more "aid" for our two-faced friends.

And we, the people, continued indirectly to send aid to North Viet Nam and continued directly to send $2 million a day to South Viet Nam. . . .

And continue to bring our sons home in boxes.

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THE KEPT SOCIETY—A sort of euphoria pervades the President's pretensions to do all through federal help. This rises not only from the intoxication induced by the possession of great power, but from Lyndon Johnson's own experience. No President since James Buchanan has served so long and exclusively in the federal government. The Johnson record covers 33 years. Most Presidents have been relative newcomers in Washington. And even such congressional veterans as McKinley and John F. Kennedy had only about half the experience of Mr. Johnson. Thus, with little background except service in Congress, there emerges an addiction to federal remedies. The danger is that we shall have not a great and self-reliant society, but a kept society. History has told us of other societies which have suffered this blight on private initiative. And the end of such paternal regimes is not pleasant reading.—By Raymond Moley in *Newsweek*

□ □ □

"IF YOU WILL NOT FIGHT for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight when all the odds are against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."—Winston S. Churchill, *The Gathering Storm*

Literary Tactics of Extremism

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The American Library Assn., with the assistance of librarians in 34 American libraries, recently released a list of books, published in 1964, recommended for reading by adults. The 54 titles included on the list, which the ALA proclaims the "outstanding" books of 1964, were selected from 550 nominations submitted by participating librarians. Only six of the titles are fiction; the others cover the fields of art, architecture, philosophy, religion and literature.

Images of War, a collection of remarkable photographs taken by the late Robert Capa, is included; so are Victor Gruen's *The Heart of Our Cities*, Edith Hamilton's *The Ever-Present Past*, and Ernest Hemingway's *A Moveable Feast*.

But then an examination of the titles in the area of politics turns up a curious fact: All the recommended titles were written by liberals.

Here is *The Strange Tactics of Extremism*, by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, which gives, in ALA's words, "a clear-sighted analysis of the extreme right." Here also is James W. Silver's *Mississippi*, in which the author launches an invidious attack on his home state. Oscar Handlin's *Firebell in the Night*, also a liberal viewpoint of the civil rights issue, ranks high on the list. In addition, Charles W. Silberman's *Crisis in Black and White*, purporting to contain "a plea for Negro self-help in the racial crisis," is recommended; conservative reviewers found little to praise among Silberman's suggestions.

The only title listed that even comes close to expounding conservative philosophy is James B. Conant's *Shaping Educational Policy*, in which Dr. Conant advocates that states assume a greater share of responsibility for the formulation of educational policies.

The ALA's bias becomes even more apparent upon an examination of the separate list of titles recommended for reading by young adults aged 14-19. Chosen with the aid of 100 specialists in high school and public libraries, this list also reveals an obvious drift toward the left. Harry Golden's *Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes* is included: so is Martin Luther King's *Why We Can't Wait*. The Overstreets' "exposé" of extremism also appears on this list.

It might be thought that, in the interest of balancing lists of books recommended for reading by librarians, such titles as James Burnham's Suicide of the West, **Russell Kirk's new edition of** John Randolph of Roanoke, **or Robert Kendall's** White Teacher in a Black School **might have been included.**

John Dos Passos expounded the conservative philosophy brilliantly in his collection of essays published last year, *Occasions and Protests*. In *The Coming of the Whirlwind*, Constantine Brown provided an excellent analysis of U.S.-Russian relations over the past 20 years. The inclusion of any one of these titles would have given the ALA's recommendations the impartiality and objectivity they now lack. As compiled, these lists provide yet another example of the strange tactics of extremism so roundly deplored by dogmatic apostles of the liberal left.

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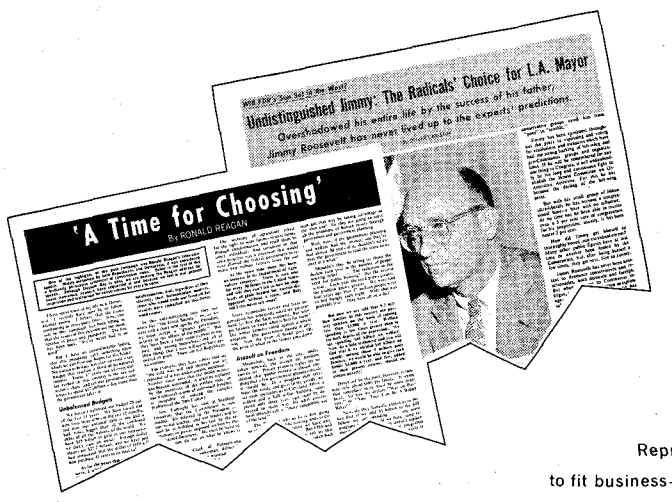

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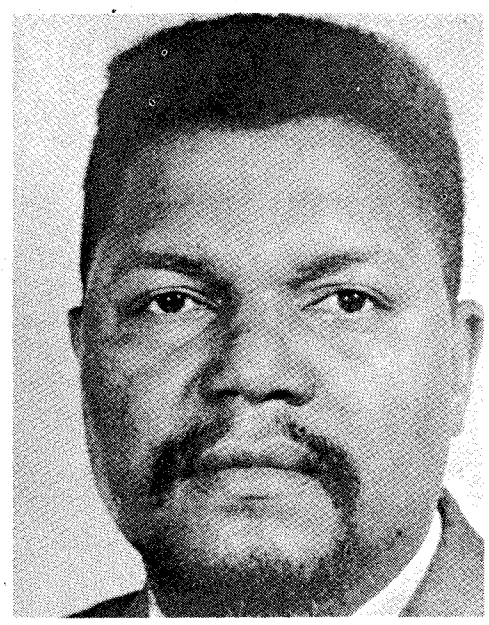
Castro Supporter

Expatriate Rob Williams May Return from Cuba

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The "Voice of Free Dixie," American expatriate Robert Franklin Williams, may soon return from his self-imposed Cuban exile.

Williams was the object of a nationwide manhunt when indicted by a North Carolina grand jury for kidnapping in 1961. He fled to Cuba via Canada, and has for more than three years toiled for the Castro regime. His "Radio Free Dixie" broadcasts are beamed to this country by the powerful Czech-built



Robert Williams, "The Voice of Free Dixie," broadcast programs from Havana urging U. S. Negroes to violent revolution.

transmitters of Radio Havana. The fiery talks urge violent revolution by U.S. Negroes.

The North Carolina Supreme Court late last month quashed Williams' indictment on the grounds that Negroes had been excluded from the Union County grand jury. Williams' attorney, New York leftist Conrad Lynn, immediately cabled his client, asking him to return home and rejoin the "struggle of Negro freedom fighters."

Interviewed on Radio Havana recently, Williams dodged a question as to when he would leave for the United States. He expressed the hope, though, that he could soon depart.

Williams returned to Cuba last month from a four-month sojourn behind the Bamboo Curtain. He visited with top-ranking Red Chinese officials and with Ho Chi Minh, leader of the North Vietnamese Communist forces.

If and when he does return, Williams could find further legal complications. The Justice Department may prosecute him for a violation of U.S. travel restrictions in his trips to Red China and North Viet Nam. North Carolina authorities could reindict him on the kidnapping charge.

But Williams cannot be tried for sedition. Although the House of Representatives in 1963 enacted legislation widening the sedition statutes to cover U.S. citizens in foreign lands, the Senate took no action.

Despite his frequent calls for armed revolt, Williams is therefore immune from prosecution for seditious activity. In a typical broadcast beamed to the United States last August, Williams urged his followers to use "the razor, the lye can, the gas bomb and the bullet" against the "thug cop and the racist savage."

In a pamphlet written in Cuba and distributed to leftist groups throughout the country, Williams has spelled out in detail the tactics to be used in a guerrilla war against U.S. authorities. Urged the American defector:

"Molotov cocktails can be used extensively . . . During the night hours such weapons, thrown from roof tops, will make the streets impossible for the racist cops to patrol. Hand grenades, bazookas, light mortars, rocket launchers, machine guns and ammunition can be bought clandestinely from servicemen anxious to make a fast dollar. Freedom fighters in military camps can be contacted to give instructions on usage.

"Extensive sabotage is possible. Gas tanks on public vehicles can be choked up with sand. Sugar is also highly effective in gasoline lines. Long nails driven through boards and tacks with large heads are effective to slow the movement of traffic on congested roads at night. This can cause havoc on turnpikes.

"Derailing of trains causes panic. Explosive booby traps on police telephone boxes can be employed. High-power sniper rifles are readily available. Armor-piercing bullets will penetrate oil storage tanks from a distance. Phosphorus matches (kitchen matches) placed in air conditioning systems will cause delayed explosions which will destroy expensive buildings. Flame-throwers can be manufactured at home. Combat-experienced ex-servicemen can easily solve that problem."

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NOT CLEAR?—A friend of ours recently saw a copy of the Berkeley (Calif.) *Daily Gazette*. The top headline over a story dated Djakarta, Indonesia, read, "Sukarno Tells U. N.—'Go To Hell.'" Just underneath was another story on Sukarno from the United Nations. Its headline read "Meaning Not Clear To Leaders." It's clear enough to us followers, isn't it?—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA is presented with the largest state budget in U.S. history. Pat Brown may never get to be President, but at least he's proving to other Democrats that he's qualified.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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Government Encouraging Dropouts?

From an editorial on WTVN, Columbus, Ohio

Under broad anti-poverty plans, the government has initiated steps to help dropouts and other young people who have trouble getting and holding jobs. Unfortunately, the government might be encouraging dropouts.

For example, down in Cincinnati the Neighborhood Youth Corps will be a work-study program conducted by the schools. Youth will earn money for various odd jobs while living at home and attending school. The idea is fine.

But now the government insists on the minimum wage of $1.25 an hour. Considering the jobs are being created especially for these youngsters, and would be only temporary, the government's insistence on the minimum wage is not only costly, but foolish.

Another program, the Job Corps, recruits young people to live in work camps. These youngsters will work and study and, hopefully, be trained for suitable jobs. In addition to free room and board, free clothing and free health care, they're to receive $80 a month, or almost a thousand dollars a year. Thirty dollars a month is for haircuts, laundry and luxuries and the other $50 will be kept for them until they finish training.

Now that sounds pretty good. Eighty dollars a month, free and clear. Thirty dollars for haircuts, movies and cigarettes. There are many working full time at demanding jobs who, after paying for rent, utilities, food, clothing and other necessities, clear far less than $80 a month.

We wouldn't be surprised if some of the adult wage earners demanded a government program for those who want to drop out of work.

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Foreign Aid Is Socializing the World

By PROF. HANS SENNHOLZ, *Chairman*, Economics Department, Grove City (Pa.) College

"The development of underdeveloped countries" is the battle cry for the spokesmen and sponsors of the welfare state, the planned economy and full employment. In conjunction with the collectivistic leaders of the underdeveloped countries they form a powerful political force that aims at a more equable redistribution of the world's riches.

A new attitude seems to have replaced the old suspicion of foreign industrial development. In fact, foreign aid and counsel are proffered with zeal and conviction.

First of all we are told that our fight against world poverty and the raising of national incomes of the new countries strengthen the free world defenses against communism. The West is said to be responsible for the rising expectations of its former colonies. And lest these fall prey to the promises and enticements of communism, the industrial countries of the West, especially the United States, must fulfill their expectations.

And secondly, we are told that economic development of the undeveloped countries redounds to our own interests as it broadens our own market. To increase the output and income of the less developed regions is said to increase our own economic stability and growth.

And finally, the most important motive for this new crusade seems to be hidden in a verbosity of good intentions and grandiose plans. It seems that the development program as adopted by the U.S. government and other international organizations aims to replace the aid which these countries hitherto received from the free capital markets of the West with the programs of central planning and control.

Inflationary Policy

Development of the undeveloped countries has become a crucial program for the exportation and world-wide dissemination of collectivistic economic policy. It is executed in the spirit of a collectivistic-inflationary policy and is headed by its planners and architects. It thus greatly enhances the sphere of government influence and control over the world economy.

But while the Western spokesmen for foreign aid and development proffer their multi-billion-dollar aid, their ideological counterparts in the underdeveloped countries are building their own nationalistic-autarkic Socialistic systems that actually defeat the development policy. They thwart and discourage the flow of private investment capital and rely almost exclusively on intergovernmental aid and bureaucratic assistance through tax funds.

In addition, the colonial countries often are animated with extreme nationalism, envy and hatred of their very benefactors and teachers. Whatever the reason and justification may be, the very existence of these feelings renders the development task more difficult. Their hatred seems to conceal a strong inferiority complex that flows from their own inability and indolence, from corruption and mismanagement. And yet their nationalism is real and their demands on the West are loud and articulate.

The Socialistic planners in the West may rejoice about the great opportunity for building a society to their own plans and liking. Thwarted and frustrated in their own countries by constitutional limitations, ideological opposition and a deeply rooted tradition of private property, entrepreneurial initiative and independence, they consider the colonial countries virgin soil for their Socialistic ambitions.

If Africa and Asia should thus be won for socialism, its ultimate triumph also in the West could not be delayed for long.

Although the underdeveloped countries provide the ideal setting for socialism, they lack all the prerequisites for economic development. Law, order and political stability surely are indispensable conditions for economic improvement. And yet the short history of the new countries has been full of conflict and strife, revolution and civil wars.

Political Instability

The poor countries of South America have suffered from political instability for over a century. It is estimated that, for instance, Bolivia, during the first century of her history, had 190 revolutions, successful and unsuccessful. In South America all governments seem to exist only at the sufferance of the nation's armed forces or militia. Representative government, as known in North America and Western Europe, is unknown, although "democracies" do exist at the sufferance of the armed forces.

Economic development presupposes political stability and a legal order that protects peaceful pursuits. It is gravely jeopardized where governments are frequently overthrown, where constitutions are perennially promulgated, revised, suspended or replaced—where parliaments are replaced by juntas, or juntas by dictators.

Economic development presupposes an enterprise tradition which is rooted in certain personal qualities and character traits, such as entrepreneurial drive and ability, integrity and honesty, reponsibility and dependability, punctuality and pride in one's labor and achievements, thrift and industry. In many parts of Africa and Asia even these personal character conditions are lacking, with little hope that they may be developed in the near future.

They can neither be imported nor created by government decree. To foster these traits requires infinite patience, human understanding, and teaching by example, all of which the Western planners are unable to provide.

Investment Capital

Above all, the peoples of the undeveloped countries must understand that the secret of Western wealth is not merely "capital," modern machinery, technical formulas and natural resources, but the spirit of enterprise, order and property, entrepreneurship, leadership and creation.

Yet a country's economic development requires massive infusions of capital. The very presence of poverty indicates that its own capital supply is insufficient. Either the people merely live from hand to mouth, without any savings and investments whatever, as in many parts of Africa, or their savings are hoarded in stores of precious metals and jewelry without seeking productive investment. A development policy must seek to make such hoards available for production and expansion.

But in order to attract such savings for investment private property must be safeguarded from expropriation, confiscatory taxation and other popular Socialistic measures that aim at destroying it.

The safety of private property is not only a prerequisite of economic progress and development, but also an integral part of freedom, a landmark of civilization. Investors must have confidence in a country's political, social and economic stability. But how can we expect Western capitalists to demonstrate such confidence in a country's future if the natives themselves prefer to hide their savings in hoards of precious stones or metals, or even in Swiss banking accounts?

There would be no problem of capital shortage for the undeveloped country if the stream of private capital could continue to flow as it did during the 19th Century. But the very programs of nationalistic-Socialistic development by collectivistic governments continue to prevent this.

And the more extravagant plans and programs they launch, the more unreliable they become in law, economic policy and monetary stability, the more the conditions of genuine economic development are destroyed.

Managerial Control

In order to attract private capital its owner must be compensated for the many risks he bears. But how high must be the yield that compensates him for the risks of open or hidden expropriation, the uncertainty of the legal order, the distrust or even hatred against him, the confiscatory taxation and arbitrary limitations of his managerial control, the foreign exchange control, the atmosphere of corruption, hostility and arbitrariness? And would not such yields appear as unreasonably high and "indicative of Western exploitation" to the natives?

In fact, a colonial country which has preserved its ties with the European country may deem itself most fortunate in that it has maintained its access to the Western capital markets. It still can borrow funds at Western rates and proceed with orderly development.

Where the stream of private capital has run dry the governments of the undeveloped areas eagerly resort to the policy of political capital for formation. They are unwilling or unable to create the political, social and economic conditions that would create private investments.

They want to reserve the right to expropriate, confiscate or expel foreign owners and experts; they are not willing to pay the necessary price for the use of such capital and they refuse to bear the expense of employing skilled labor. But these governments claim the right to force the taxpayers of the developed countries to share their wealth with them, the expropriators.

As long as the Socialist and pseudo-liberal forces stay in control of the developed countries, the undeveloped areas can expect to share in the wealth of the West. But welfare redistribution through taxes, to which the West has almost grown accustomed during the last 30 years, is much more difficult to propagate on a world-wide basis irrespective of race and nationality than a redistribution within the same nationality.

The North American worker is eager to share in the dividends of the capitalists and businessmen. It is doubtful that he can be induced for long, however, to share his wages with the beggars of India or Africa.

Compulsory saving and capital formation may be attempted not only on this international level, but also by the underdeveloped countries themselves. Through taxation and inflation their governments may endeavor to reduce the native consumption in order to acquire some means for investment.

Market Production

But whenever people exist partly on a subsistence level, which is the case in all undeveloped countries, taxation falls on production for the market. Thus market production declines and production for subsistence is encouraged, which means a retreat from development. It means withdrawal from international markets and division of labor, lower production and even greater poverty.

Taxation also tends to reduce the level of private saving, especially where income barely exceeds the subsistence minimum. The same is true whenever inflation is used to appropriate revenues for government investment. When net income is thus reduced, reduction of saving usually is out of proportion to the reduction of consumption. The net effect of this transfer merely tends to be a net reduction of savings, a decline in economic development.

But even the proceeds of compulsory saving by no means constitute net additions to the capital supply, merely a transfer of funds from more important employments to less important uses. To regard a government investment as a net addition to the apparatus of production is to neglect completely the costs, which are the inevitable reduction of the private economic sector.

If we assume that compulsory saving merely reduces the people's consumption, leaving private savings unaffected, which is a most dubious assumption, the government investment does not guarantee a like growth of income. It may be a bad investment, a wasteful allocation of funds, as can be expected wherever the market as the guidepost for rational investment has been abolished or disregarded.

Compulsory Saving

In fact, heavy government expenditure may produce no development at all, or the net result may be out of proportion to the cruel sacrifice that is exacted from the people.

And finally, it must not be overlooked that the policy of compulsory saving and comprehensive government development has far-reaching effects that pervade also the political and social life. Compulsory saving implies centralization and regimentation, expropriation and government arbitrariness. It encourages the development of totalitarian regimes, and entails socialization of the economies of underdeveloped countries.

This may be the very objective of the development planners in the West as well as the undeveloped areas. But they should not claim to promote economic well-being and genuine development thereby.

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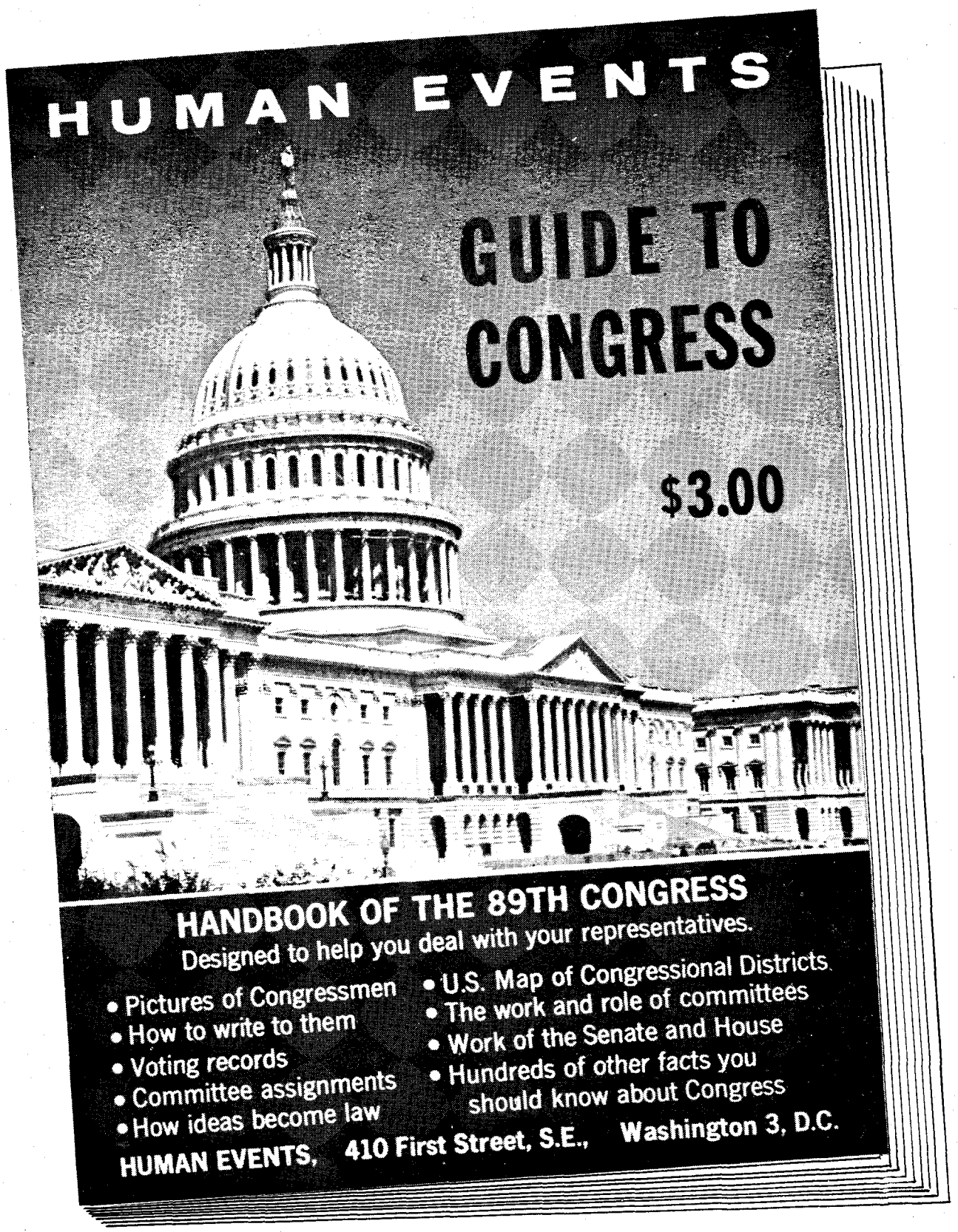
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